JPRS-SEA-86-141

14 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-SEA-86-141
14 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

BURMA

Karen State Counterinsurgency Units Receive Arms
(Rangoon Domestic Service, 20 Jul 86) 1

Briefs
Ye Gaung Signs Condolences Book 2

INDONESIA

Australian Aid for Development of East Nusa Tenggara
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 1 Jul 86) 3

FRG Loan for Purchasing Ships Noted
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 1 Jul 86) 4

Malaysia To Import 20,000 Sheep
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Jul 86) 5

Ambassador Wiyogo Urges Improvement in Japanese-ASEAN Relations
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Jul 86) 6

Thailand To Order 3 CN-235 Aircraft From IPTN
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Jul 86) 8

Economist Views Current Economic Situation
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 1 Jul 86) 9

Trade Surplus for 1985-1986 Reported
(BUSINESS NEWS, 4 Jul 86) 11

Plan To Revive Big Rephased Projects Viewed
(Editorial; BUSINESS NEWS, 9 Jul 86) 13

Briefs
Mokhtar on East Timor Progress 16
Ethiopian Envoy Presents Credentials 16

LAOS

Vientiane Views ASEAN Meeting, U.S. Role
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 30 Jun 86) 17

Nam Souang Bridge Symbolizes SRV Friendship
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 16 Jul 86) 19

Commentary Cites Thai Subversion in Refuting Charges
(PASASON, 20 Jun 86) 20

Radio Discusses 'Turbulent' Situation Around Thai Election
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 23 Jun 86) 22

Commentary on Thai Charges on Border Attack
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 3 Jul 86) 24

Thai Parties Fail To Oppose War Reserve Stockpile
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 14 Jul 86) 26

Leaders Greet MPR Revolutionary Anniversary
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 11 Jul 86) 28

Leaders Greet French Counterparts on National Day
(KPL, 14 Jul 86) 30

Leaders Greet Polish Counterparts on National Day
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 22 Jul 86) 31

Sekong Army Command Strengthens Regional Forces
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 15 Jul 86) 33

Louang Namtha Priorities, LPRP Growth, Security Viewed
(PASASON, 20 Jun 86) 35

Faidang Lobaliayao Biography Reported
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 13 Jul 86) 37

PASASON Pays Homage To Late Faidang Lobaliayao
(KPL, 14 Jul 86) 39

Briefs
Message From Atanasov Report 40
Souphanouvong Congratulates Batmonh 40
MPR's Jambyn Batmonh Congratulated 40
Delegation to Nicaragua 40

Zhivkov Thanks Souphanouvong 41
Nicaraguan Revolution Anniversary 41
Delegation Leaves for Moscow Conference 41
Cooperation With SRV Cities 41

NEW CALEDONIA

FLNKS Leader Rejects Libyan, Soviet Role
(PAPUA NEWS GUINEA POST COURIER, 14 Jul 86) 43

PHILIPPINES

Enrile Comments on Rebels, Support for Government
(Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan, 18, 24 Jul 86) 44

Demands Clear Policy on Captured Rebels 44
Urges Private Sector To Support Government 44

Concom Members Discuss Constitution, Regional Problems
(Nation Broadcasting Company DWRI Radio Station, 21 Jul 86;
Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan, 22, 24 Jul 86) 45

Members To Meet Constitution Deadline 45
Autonomy Urged for Mindanao, Cordilleras 45
View Expressed on Bases Negotiations 46

Reportage on Good Government Commission Activities
(Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan, 22, 23 Jul 86) 47

PCGG Sequesters Imelda Family Company 47
Commission Hands Over P150 Million 47

Beltran on 'Chinese Cronies,' Sequestration
(Lui D. Beltran; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 15 Jun 86) 48

Daily on Balweg Spouse, PCGG, Pimental List
(PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 15 Jun 86) 50

Reporter Views Rural Davao Oriental Politics, Military
(Monica Feria; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 15 Jun 86) 51

Details of Rebel Returnee Program Reported
(Kavi Chongkitthavorn; THE NATION, 13 Jul 86) 58

Daily Lauds Labor-Management Agreement
(Editorial; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 14 Jun 86) 61

Briefs
No Action Against AWOL PSG Men 63
Funds for Banks' Rehabilitation 63
Import Recommendations Ordered 63
Mitra on Truce Talks 63

Minister Warning to OIC's 64
Demonstrators for Aquino Against Enrile 64
Belgium Studying Manila Light Rail 64
Reported Landing of MNLF Guerrillas 64
1,168 Unlicensed Firearms Turned In 64
NPA Robbery in Manila Suburb 65

THAILAND

Editorials, Commentary View Indochina Ties, Lao Raid
(DAILY NEWS, 25 Jun 86; THAI RAT, 18, 24 Jun 86) 66

Editorial Scores Raid 66
Editorial on Hopes for Post-Raid Lao Ties 67
Columnist Wants Better Indochina Ties, by Pleo Singoen 68

Columnist Opposes ASEAN Arms Pact, U.S. Involvement
(Trairat; DAILY NEWS, 26 Jun 86) 69

Editorial Blames U.S. for Phobia of Communism
(THIN THAI, 27 Apr 86) 71

Democrats Want Changes in Anti-Communist Law
(THIN THAI, 26 Apr 86) 73

Columnist Scores Politicians, Notes Socialist-Monarchy Coexisterce
(Trairat Suntharapraphat; DAILY NEWS, 25 Jun 86) 75

TNP Leader So on Strategy, Party Image
(So Thonwisut Interview; MATICHON SUTSAPPADA, 1 Jun 86) ... 77

Central Province Farmers Continue To Face Rice Price Drop
(DAILY NEWS, 13 Jun 86) 86

Columnist Sees Foreign Investor Fault for Tantalum Fiasco
(Pleo Singoen; THAI RAT, 27 Jun 86) 87

Further Report on Chiang Mai Registration of KMT Troops
(THIN THAI, 13 Mar 86) 89

Haw Chinese Get Official Immigration Status
(THIN THAI, 8 Apr 86) 91

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Report on Agricultural Development 7-20 Jul
(Cambodian Media, Various dates 92

7-13 Jul 92
14-20 Jul 94

Briefs
SRV Radio-TV Delegation 97
Ratanamondol District Combat Successes 97
Thanks From GDR's Stoph 97
Birthday Greetings to Stoph 97
Greetings to Polish Leader 98
KPRAF Activities Reported 98

VIETNAM

AGRICULTURE

Regulations on Compensation for Land Use Issued
(HAI PHONG, 10 Apr 86) 99

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs
Increased Cement Production 103

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs
Cat Bi Airport Improvement 104

/9986

KAREN STATE COUNTERINSURGENCY UNITS RECEIVE ARMS

BK201446 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A rally was held in the sports grounds of Nawhpadaw village primary school in Pa-an Township at 1000 on 18 July to mark the presentation of arms as well as to enable people to express their desire to eradicate insurgency on the western bank of the Salweek River. It was attended by U Saw Han Thein, chairman of the Karen State insurgency eradication leading supervisory committee and the Karen State Regional Party Committee [KSRPC].

Later, the KSRPC chairman and chairman of the Karen State insurgency eradication supervisory committee invited the people to express their anti-insurgent desires. This was followed by representatives of the villages signing pledges in the presence of the presiding chairman to oppose insurgents.

Colonel Than Tien then individually presented arms captured from the enemy to members of the anti-insurgent units from Tada-u, (Melayin), Nawhpadaw, Kyauktalon, and Kya-in villages.

The rally concluded with the chanting of slogans.

/9274
CSO: 4211/74

BRIEFS

YE GAUNG SIGNS CONDOLENCES BOOK--U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, went to the Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at No 17 University Avenue at 1130 today and signed the book of condolences for Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction of the LPDR, who passed away on 12 July 1986. Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung was received by Mr (Suin Sesanan), charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy and U Aung Thant, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4211/74

AUSTRALIAN AID FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Jul 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Jul (ANTARA)--The Australian and Indonesian Governments agreed Tuesday to work together to improve the living standards of small farmers in 75 villages in the dryland farming areas of West Timor.

The accord, covering the second phase of a project begun in 1981, will improve the availability of water supplies increase the productivity of livestock and foodcrops and reduce environments deterioration, as well as strengthening the Indonesian agencies charged with responsibility for development in this area.

A Memorandum of Understanding, allocating Australian assistance valued at Rp18,6 billion, was signed today by the Australian Ambassador, Bill Morrison at a ceremony at the Department of Home Affairs.

Signing on behalf of the Indonesian Government was Aswismarmo, Secretary General of the Department of Home Affairs.

Morrison said Australia believed in providing assistance according to the priorities set by the Indonesian Government and in a form which was most effective.

"The first criterion is certainly met by this project because improved economic productivity in the eastern islands, including Nusa Tenggara Timur, is a major objective in Repelita IV", Morrison said.

"The second criterion is filled too for the reason that the soils and climatic conditions in the eastern provinces are very similar to parts of Australia and therefore Australian experience and expertise are relevant to developing this region".

Morrison said the Nusa Tenggara Timur Integrated Area Development Project would be conducted over five years and was expected to improve the living conditions of people living in the kabupaten of Timor Tengah Selaban (TTS) and Timor Tengah Utara (TUU).

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

FRG LOAN FOR PURCHASING SHIPS NOTED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Jul 86 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jun (ANTARA)—Indonesia hoped the Federal German Republic would increase its concessionary loans to Indonesia, Director General for Foreign Economic Relations Atmono Suryo said here Monday.

He made the statement in his address following the signing of a document on West German loan to Indonesia.

Under the agreement, West Germany provides a loan of DM 118,027,800, approximately the equivalent to Rp 30 billion, for the purchase of two ships at DM 131,142,800, with the shortage to be borne by the Indonesian government.

Sea Transport Director General J. E. Habibie, who was also present at the ceremony in which the German government was represented by West German Ambassador to Indonesia Helmut Matthias, said each of the 6,500-ton vessels have room for 800 passengers. KM Kawit and KM Kelimutu have passed their trial on sea on April 16 with satisfactory result.

Kelimutu will be used on the Semarang-Samarinda-Banjarmasin-Surabaya-Bali and Padang Bay-Lembar-Ujungpandang-Bima-Waingapu-Ende-Kupang services and is expected to arrive in Indonesia in the second week of August, and is due to be inaugurated by the Communications Minister in early September, while Lawit will serve the Pontianak-Dumai-Lhok-Sheumawe-Muntok route and is expected to arrive and inaugurated by the end of October or early in November.

Atmono Suryo said that West Germany, since it joined the Intregovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in 1967, has provided a great deal of financial aid to Indonesia and the two countries have favourable trade relations with a volume of about one billion US dollars per annum, in favour of West Germany.

Indonesia in this context hoped to increase its exports such as textiles and garments.

Helmut Matthias said the cooperation between the two countries is not only limited to financial aid, but also concerns science and technology, culture, sports, education and training.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

MALAYSIA TO IMPORT 20,000 SHEEP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jul (ANTARA)--Malaysia will import 20,000 sheep from Indonesia for its breeding project, visiting Malaysian Agriculture Minister Datuk Seeri Sanusi Junid said here Thursday.

Speaking to the press after meeting President Soeharto at Bina Graha, Datuk Junid said that thus far Malaysia had been importing sheep from New Zealand and Australia.

President Soeharto has promised to share Indonesia's experiences in cattle breeding with Malaysia, the minister explained.

Malaysia is now towards reaching self-sufficiency in cattle, the minister said, adding that his country imports corn for cattle feed worth some 500 million Ringgits annually.

He said that Malaysia would also learn from Indonesia's experiences in reaching self-sufficiency in rice.

During his stay here the Malaysian minister has held talks with high ranking Indonesian officials on efforts to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

AMBASSADOR WIYOGO URGES IMPROVEMENT IN JAPANESE-ASEAN RELATIONS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 p A5

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jul (ANTARA)--Indonesian Ambassador to Japan Wiyogo Atmodarminto has said, ASEAN expects improvements to take place in the export commodity structure to Japan, including the General Systems of Preferences (GSP) through variety increase of the commodities.

In its efforts to strengthen relations with Japan, ASEAN has called for the implementation of wider development cooperation in the fields of trade and commodities, of investment, industry, sciences and technology, as well as energy, agricuture, human resources development and in the social cultural fields, the ambassador said in an article in the latest edition of the bi-monthly Japanese language economic magazine "Keidanren Geppo".

As a nation with an income of one-tenth of the world's GNP and with a stable economic growth, it is proper if Japan becomes the main supporter of the developing countries in the fields of capital and technology as well as in their economic development.

Expressing appreciation for the Japanese open market package, Ambassador Wiyogo in explaining ASEAN's opinion, said the package is not sufficient enough to help ASEAN's interests. Imports of agricultural commodities from ASEAN are still below expectations, he said, while imports of finished goods are still below ten per cent.

He called for Japan's serious attention on ASEAN's memorandum to give wider access to ASEAN products at the Japanese market.

Investments

Wiyogo further pointed out that Japanese investments in the ASEAN countries in the last years were declining.

Foreign investments are one of the very important factors to stimulate ASEAN's economic development and he therefore hoped that Japan would increase or at least would maintain the level of its investments in ASEAN countries in the years to come.

Wiyogo in particular mentioned Japanese investment in Indonesia which declined drastically from US$2,434 million in 1981 to only US$408 million in 1985.

Mutual Interdependence

Wiyogo further gave a resume about the development of cooperation between ASEAN and Japan and about interdependence of all countries.

He also quoted Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who said, that there will be no prosperity in the North without prosperity in the South.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

THAILAND TO ORDER 3 CN-235 AIRCRAFT FROM IPTN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 pp A1, A2

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jul (ANTARA)--Thailand will order three CN-235 aircraft produced by IPTN, the Indonesia's Nusantara Aircraft Industry as a result of the 11-day visit of Thai Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn to Indonesia.

Minister for Research and Technology B. J. Habibie answering press question after seen off the Thai Prince at Ngurah Rai airport here Wednesday, that the order was still being discussed by the two countries. [as published]

Thailand had already purchased five IPTN-produced aircraft of the NC-212 types which were used among others for artificial rain making operation.

"This time they will buy three more aircrafts and it is still being discussed," Habibie said.

The Thai prince who paid an 11-day visit here as the guest of Minister for Research and Technology had visited the Indonesia's Air Show '86 in addition to other parts of Indonesian region to have a close look at development and cultural objects.

Saudi Arabia was the first buyer of the CN-235 aircraft which was already gained certificate from the Indonesia-Spanish Joint Certification Board.

As many as 169 aircraft of this type were already ordered by domestic and overseas buyers.

Turkey was also reported to have shown their intention to buy 50 planes of this type, but it was still being arranged as Turkey requested some special conditions.

Since its founding ten years ago IPTN had already produced 100 aircraft of NC-212 type, 87 of which were already delivered to its buyers including Thailand and Guam.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

ECONOMIST VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Jul 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jun (ANTARA)--Indonesia's economic growth in these two years (1986-1987) is fairly difficult, and the government's main task is to effect a certain extent of overhaul with a view to increasing efficiency and productivity, expanding the domestic and overseas market.

This is the view of the Chairman of the Economic Research, Study and Development Institute (LP3E) of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), Prof Moh. Sadli, in the KADIN Indonesia bulletin of June 30, 1986.

He said the government's household affairs should be run more effectively and efficiently, less necessary spendings should be postponed, and the development budget be cut in view of the World Bank's warning that deficit financing has its dangerous risks.

Indonesia's deficit in the current balance would increase from US$2 billion in 1985 to approximately US$4 billion in 1986.

This would be difficult to finance in addition to the drop in the exchange rate of the US dollar to 35% which has seriously affected Indonesia, bringing the total installments of the government and the private sector to US$5.2 billion in 1986, while the country's nonoil commodity exports were estimated only at US$5.9 billion.

The management of the country's balance of payment became more difficult, and imports have drastically dropped, and should it be necessary to bring it down further, investments would be seriously affected.

In the meantime, there is a limit to new debt accumulation as the debt service ratio (DSR) has exceeded 30 percent, and in the coming years the Indonesian balance of payment would still be faced with various difficulties.

Considering that the country's economic prospects are still dim, the private sector is still the only hope for future economic revival.

In addition to nonoil exports, private investment should also be increased considerably, while the government is trying to bring about a favourable investment

climate by going on with derregulation and bringing down the existing bank interest rates, especially for investment credits.

In the meantime, the stimulation for nonoil exports must be intensified as the May Six Policy Package is considered still to be insufficient.

The government's hope to the private sector is actually rather too much, but there is no other more effective way.

The private sector should cement its cooperation with all relevant parties, both at home and abroad, Sadli said.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

TRADE SURPLUS FOR 1985-1986 REPORTED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 4 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The Indonesian balance of trade showed a surplus of US$8,564.4 million in 1985-1986, around 51.64 percent or US$2,916.4 million higher than the projected surplus in the same fiscal year.

The projection of Indonesia's exports in 1985/86 was US$19,221 million composed of US$13,115 million worth of oil/gas exports and US$6,106 million worth of non-oil/gas exports, but the realisation of the exports reached US $18,338.5 million comprising US$12,288.3 million from oil/gas and US$6,050.2 million from non-oil/gas commodities.

The targer of Indonesia's imports in 1985/86 has been set at US$13,573 million consisting of US$2,865 million for oil/gas imports and US$10,708 million for imports of commodities other than oil and gas. But actual value of imports in the same fiscal year stood at US$9,774.1 million, composed of US$1,021.6 million for oil/gas imports and US$8,752.5 million for non-oil/gas imports.

Thus the realisation of exports in 1985/86 was US$882.5 million lower than the projected amount and the realisation of imports was US$3,798.9 million lower than the target.

The detail of the balance of trade in the 1985/86 fiscal year (from April 1985 to March 1986) is described in the table below. (in million US dollars)

MONTHS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		SURPLUS
	OIL/GAS	NON-OIL/GAS	OIL/GAS	NON-OIL/GAS	
1985 :					
April	1,061.4	527.6	27.3	666.0	895.7
May	971.5	496.9	75.4	704.9	688.1
June	893.8	450.2	22.3	732.9	388.8
July	1,223.7	532.3	42.5	704.7	1,008.8
August	849.9	521.0	207.5	832.2	331.2
September	889.9	425.4	10.1	698.1	607.1
October	1,038.3	445.4	154.3	760.8	568.6
November	1,261.5	453.3	113.6	866.1	735.1
December	919.1	576.1	128.0	636.9	730.3
1986 :					
January	1,205.7	541.2	14.2	762.0	970.7
February	1,059.2	504.6	87.7	684.3	791.8
March	914.3	576.2	138.7	703.6	648.2
Total : Oil/gas & non-oil/gas	12,288.3	6,050.2	1,021.6	8,752.5	
	18,338.5		9,774.1		8,564.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)
March figures--provisional data.

Despite the decline of export commodity prices in 1986, particularly the fall of oil/gas prices, Indonesia's export revenues were relatively stable thanks to the implementation of the forward-sales system.

The surplus of US$8,564.4 million reached in the 1985-86 fiscal year was only slightly below the surplus of US$8,643 million enjoyed in 1980/81. The rise of the surplus in 1985-86, after declining since 1980/81, resulted from the reduction of imports.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

PLAN TO REVIVE BIG REPHASED PROJECTS VIEWED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 9 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[Editorial: "Revival of Big Projects"]

[Text]

The government apparently intends to resume the handling of big projects rephased in 1983, when the fall of oil and gas prices prompted the government to reduce expenditures. Those rephased consist of not only big projects, but also projects which have big import components. Among projects to be revived are an olefin center worth US$ 1.6 billion in Lhok Seumawe, an aromatic center worth US$ 1.8 bilion in Plaju, an oil refinery worth US $.1.5 billion in Banten, a methanol project worth US$ 55 million in Bunyu, East Kalimantan, and a thermal power plant worth US$ 500 million in Suralaya, West Java.

Different from the former plan, the government will turn to foreign investors for the resumption of those projects because of the unavailability of funds. For several projects, for instance, the handling will be based on the non-recourse system by repaying investments with the proceeds of the sale of products, and the investors will be obligated to use local components, at least 30% of investmsnts in the plants concerned.

Basically every way to escape from economic stagnation resulting from the fall of oil/gas revenues deserves to be considered and well examined. Therefore, the initiative to seek the interest of foreign investors in funding investments should be studied to find out how far the investments will bring about improvement. There is no alternative unacceptable a priori. But every alternative must be

tested objectively without the assumption that the laternative must be accepted.

Every idea to increase investments po tentially has the possibility of helping us overcome the present difficult situation created by the fall of the shortage of oil/gas funds held by the government because only investments can bring about economic growth and the expansion of job opportunities. If there is an initiative to attract foreign investors to make investments in projects rephased in 1983, it basically can be expected to promote economic growth and expand job opportunities. With the multiplier effect job opportunities to be created will not be con fined only in those projects, but also in other sectors linked with the projects.

It is questionable, however, why in such huge projects which have big import components and not in labour intensive sectors or in sectors which process local materials.

The other problem that must be taken into consideration is that the fact that those big projects have a long gestation period, during which they would not be productive. Job opportunities to be creat ed will be confined to those linked with the construction.

The handling of those projects -- es pecially in the upstream industries -- might be considered necessary viewed from the strategy to reduce the dependence of our economy on foreign supports. Part of the idea might be right, but several upstream industrial projects apparently remain dependent upon a lot of imported ma terials. Thus the motive of that strategy is less acceptable.

A question may come up, to what extent revenues derived from the sale of products will finance the investments It must be necessary to export products of the projects, at least part of the pro ducts, to collect foreign exchange requir ed to pay off the investments. The repay ment of investmtns will reduce foreign exchange reserves required to finance eco nomic needs in general. This means that foreign exchange created by the investments will be tied down and unusable for

other purposes which might be more important viewed from people's needs. Whatsoever amount of products domestically sold -- especially if the buyers are the government or state enterprises like in the sale of IPTN-made aircraft to Merpati Nusantara and the Indonesian Armed Forces - the process will not at all help the repayment of investments.

And then a lot of requirements must be fulfilled to export products of investments. We turn back to the requirements to attract investments in general, for instance the simplification of the licensing procedure, bigger freedom in determining prices, the channelling of products/marketing, minimizing formal & non formal costs and others. If such requirements are unfulfilled, it seems that there will be not many foreign investors interested in investing capital in this country. If they show their interest, they may intend to sell their products to the government. But economically such a pattern will not be helpful to us.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1260

BRIEFS

MOKHTAR ON EAST TIMOR PROGRESS--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that since its integration into Indonesia 10 years ago, the East Timor Province has made more rapid progress than it did when it was under colonial rule. Mokhtar said this at his weekly news conference in Jakarta this afternoon. He added that the progress of development in the province is evident in all areas, especially in education. There are hundreds of primary schools, dozens of junior and senior high schools in the province. There are also many East Timor students who have completed their university education in the country. Many educated East Timorese now occupy key administrative posts in that province. Commenting on the Portuguese parliament's stand of still questioning the East Timor people's process of self-determination, Mokhtar made it clear that the Indonesian Government has already fulfilled international requirements for such a process. The East Timor people's desire for integration into the Republic of Indonesia is one of the valid requirements for the self-determination process. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK] /9274

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jakarta, 10 Jul (OANA/ANTARA)--President Suharto at Merdeka Palace Thursday [10 July] morning received the credentials of the ambassador to the Ethiopian Socialist Provisional Government to Indonesia, Abebe Kedebe. Present at the presentation ceremony were among others Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono and Junior Minister/Cabinet Secretary Murdiono. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0549 GMT 10 Jul 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4213/171

VIENTIANE VIEWS ASEAN MEETING, U.S. ROLE

BK011542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Feature: "A Meeting That Is Full of Unsolvable Disputes"]

[Text] Respected listeners, a meeting between the ASEAN grouping and its consultative party, which comprised the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of Japan and the EC countries, concluded late last week. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of conflict, in particular over economic and trade problems. Criticizing the protectionist U.S. trade policy, the ASEAN grouping called on the Western negotiating party to reduce the obstacles to the export of agricultural and handicrafts products from the ASEAN grouping. ASEAN made that request although it is well aware that it will not solve the problem and that a possible way to settle the difficulty is to promote and expand cooperation in the ASEAN grouping and in the region.

It is apparent from the unsolvable disputes that one of the problems arises from the absolute U.S. support for a proposal of certain countries--in particular Thailand--on the so-called Cambodia issue. The proposal was adopted in accordance with a scheme of the Beijing reactionaries. Actually, this proposal has already been rejected by the PRK. Although certain countries in the ASEAN grouping have not agreed to the Thai proposal, the United States has used the so-called Cambodian problem and its economic advantage to pressure the ASEAN grouping to accept the policy of establishing a militant alliance to serve the plot of deploying forces as part of the bellicose arms-race policy of the U.S. imperialists in Asia and the Pacific region.

These U.S. acts have satisfied the reactionaries in various countries in the ASEAN grouping but have run counter to the aspirations of the people in the ASEAN grouping who hope to see Asia turned into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. By raising the Cambodia issue as a topic for discussion during their meetings, the United States and certain countries in the ASEAN grouping have interferred in the internal affairs of Cambodia. In fact, the Cambodian problem does not constitute any obstruction to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone or a zone of peace in the region. Regarding this the Philippine paper [name indistinct] has published an article saying in part: It is not the Cambodian problem but the problem of U.S.

military bases in the Philippines that has obstructed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

This is true. As everybody is well aware, the danger threatening peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region comes from China. This was pointed out by General Murdani, the Indonesian Armed Forces supreme commander, in his statement during his visit to Vietnam in 1984. Another obstruction to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in this region is the military bases of the United States, which is now preparing to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand while reactivating its military bases in this country. This can be seen through the agreement on U.S. military cooperation and assistance to Thailand that was recently reached between high-ranking officials of the two countries following the visit to Thailand by the U.S. defense secretary. With regard to the so-called CGDK, without the support and nourishment of the imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries, and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, it could not be materialized. As for the Cambodian problem, it is an internal affairs of Cambodia and must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves.

A settlement for the Cambodian problem has been clearly announced by the PRK in the joint statement of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in their 12th conference held recently in Vientiane. The so-called 8-point proposal has been adopted in accordance with the schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, who hope to save the genocidal regime so it can return to killing Cambodians.

By raising the Cambodian problem as a topic for dicussion, the ultrarightist reactionaries in certain ASEAN countries and the United States have, on one hand, made propaganda for the criminal and genocidal Pol Pot clique--lackey of Beijing--while, on the other hand, used it as a pretext to collude in sabotaging peace and stability in the region with a view to turning the attention of the public of various nations in the region away from the unsolvable disputes have been aggravated following the meeting between the ASEAN grouping and its Western negotiating party on this occasion.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

NAM SOUANG BRIDGE SYMBOLIZES SRV FRIENDSHIP

BK171317 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Feature: "Laos-Vietnam Friendship Bridge"]

[Text] Dear listeners, Laos does not have a sea coast. Therefore, trading contacts with fraternal socialist countries in Europe have to be carried out via fraternal Vietnam. Based on the treaty signed between Laos and Vietnam and an agreement signed between Bolikhamsai Province and the SRV's Nghe Tinh Province, in early 1985 unit 1 of the (?40.5) bridge and road company was assigned to build the Nam Souang bridge on Route No 8.

The Nam Souang bridge lies at the start of the Lao-Vietnamese road. Route No 8 cuts through forests and mountains rich with natural resources from Vientiane to Bolikhamsai and crosses over the border into Vietnam to the (Phia Lo) sea port. This is the shortest and most convenient road to the sea. Beginning in the last dry season, Laos began using this road to export timber. This export enterprise is extremely vital and calls for improvement of this route to ensure smooth transport and communication services.

The Nam Souang bridge is the most important factor providing smooth communications services on this road. According to the blueprint, the bridge is 40 meters long and 9.5 meters wide and is capable of bearing a total weight of 80 metric tons. Since the beginning of construction, Vietnamese cadres and workers concentrated all efforts to overcome difficulties caused by bad weather. To complete construction of the bridge on schedule, all cadres and workers were determined to finish the construction work so that it could be handed over to the Lao people as a gift on the traditional Lao new year's day so as to further strengthen and make more prosperous the great friendship and special solidarity between the Lao and Vietnamese nations.

The success of the construction of the Nam Souang bridge is not only a symbol of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples but also one of the most important factors for the Lao people in defining their duties in the work of economic development in the new period of the revolution.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

COMMENTARY CITES THAI SUBVERSION IN REFUTING CHARGES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jun 86 p 4

[Column: "Laos' Correct and Consistent Attitude Toward Unproductive Thai Threats"]

[Text] On 18 June, Mr Souban Salithilat, LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, invited Mr Saya Chindavong, Thailand's ambassador to the LPDR, to meet with him to explain Laos' correct and consistent attitude toward Thailand and rumors in the Thai press. Specifically, he talked about an interview with a Thai Government official who said that Lao soldiers were sneaking into Thai territory to destroy refugee camps in Ban Houay Pong, Chiang District, Payao Province. Mr Souban Salithilat expressed his opinion about this incident, saying that Thailand had invented the story to use as an excuse to create tensions along the border and to distract the Thai people during their current political and economic difficulties.

Mr Souban Salithilat's announcement confirmed once again Laos' correct and reasonable approach and that the Thai and Lao people have had a beautiful brotherly relation for a long time. Laos has always protected and promoted this beautiful relation to its utmost ability, based on the mutual Thai-Lao treaty that the governments of both countries signed in 1979.

Laos has never initiated problems, especially since the establishment of the LPDR. Laos has never killed nor burned the homes of Thai or of Lao refugees who have fled and settled on Thai soil. Laos has consistently believed in correct principles and is very humane.

The actual actions of Laos clearly confirm that the various incidents that have impacted the beautiful relationship between Laos and Thailand have all been initiated by Thailand. For example, the incidents along the Mekong River, the sending of spies into Lao territory, the sending of reactionaries and thieves to disturb the security of the people and, worse than those, the subversion and seizure of the three Lao villages in Sayabouri Province in mid June 1984.

It is widely known that currently there are crises in every sector in Thailand. Thailand has never encountered such unsolvable problems; the most

important ones have been conflicts among various groups of rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles and the rice price problems of Thai farmers. Political, economic, and social problems are intertwined, which has never occurred in Thai society.

Consequently, currently there are power struggles and splits so that the Thais are fighting each other in many ways. Maoist Thais have had internal conflicts, competed for food and become bandits and stolen from the people for their survival. This has created confusion in Thailand in the cities as well as in the remote countryside and mountainous areas. These problems have spread near the Thai-Lao border as the incidents have spread in almost every Thai paper.

Besides that, from the middle to the end of every year, Thailand likes to bring up the refugee issue to seduce world opinion, aiming to snatch additional support from international organizations. Specifically, on 14 June, Mr Prasong Soonsila, secretary of the Thai Security Council, said in an interview that Thailand has this and that new policy concerning Lao refugees. But all of the talk about new policies is for the single purpose of scheming to compete for additional money from international organizations. This is the true nature of Thai rightist reactionaries.

In addition, the refugee issue is being coordinated with other events occurring in Thailand. Because of confusion inside the country, Thailand is hoping to invent more complex schemes and to blame innocent Lao for other undesirable events that it has created.

Facts and denials by Laos of all accusations from Thailand and the correct expression of Mr Souban Salithilat to the Thai ambassador confirm very clearly that Thai accusations are not truthful, but that those incidents have been used as excuses for creating tensions along the border and that Thailand must be solely responsible. The LPDR and its people have always believed in the beautiful relation and spirit of brotherhood between Laos and Thailand, and they adhere to the joint 1979 Lao-Thai treaty to protect, improve, and normalize Lao-Thai relations and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

12597/6662
CSO: 4206/115

RADIO DISCUSSES 'TURBULENT' SITUATION AROUND THAI ELECTION

BK251057 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Talk": "Turbulent Issues in Thailand at Present"]

[Text] Respected listeners, people now often ask why so many turbulent and complicated incidents have occurred on the western bank of the Mekong River. To this question, we can simply answer as follows: There are so many turbulent problems in Thailand, particularly in a period prior to general elections. For example, there is a disagreement among various groups of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The disagreement has even worsened to the extent that various forms of fighting amongst each other has been staged. For example, individuals have been discharged or transferred from their posts, while groups have formed and gathered forces to fight each other in many fields in a very turbulent manner. Such events are common during election campaign, which have just begun, and one candidate, namely, Ruangrit Ruangprasoetvit, was murdered in northern Thailand. In addition, leaflets attacking various candidates have been repeatedly distributed.

The ones who are used as tools by each group are the Thai people and workers themselves. And the pain suffered by victims of the incorrect policy of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles has become even more serious. As a result of the incorrect policy, Thai farmers and textile workers have inevitably become jobless. More serious still, Maoist Thai have now engaged in serious disputes among themselves and have fought and killed each other. Some of them have become robbers plundering property of the Thai people as reported in statements issued by many local Thai officials.

Simultaneously, the problem of Indochinese refugees has been cooked up. In fact, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have used this problem as a tool to make money from the international community. Many refugees--who have later returned to their native villages--have confirmed that immediately after they arrived in Thailand all their property was plundered before they were sent to refugee camps where they suffered severe hardship. This is completely contrary to the statement of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have made deceitful propaganda to international organizations claiming that they have provided assistance to the refugees. Actually, that claim is wrong. The fact is that they are earning a living off the refugees. This is the true

nature of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have always been ready to take advantage of a situation.

This is the true situation in Thailand at present. However, to cover up their mistakes, with their true nature of hypocrisy, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have carried out vicious schemes, cooking up scores of stories accusing the Lao side of killing refugees, violating Thai territory, and so forth. All these are aimed at throwing the blame for all the crimes they have committed on the Lao side. These are the sort of story that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are telling now. Nevertheless, the Thai people and other people in the region who maintain high virtues, will certainly not be blindly misled by the deceitful, hypocritical, and selfish tricks of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

COMMENTARY ON THAI CHARGES ON BORDER ATTACK

BK041318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Ridiculous Farce"]

[Text] On 19 June, officials of Thailand's Foreign Ministry handed a protest note to Laos on the so-called intrusion into Thai territory for an estimated 10 km by 40 Lao soldiers at Ban Huai Pong Village, Chiang Khan District, Phayao Province, to fire on the dwelling shelters of some refugees there, killing 35 of them. In addition to handing the note to the Lao ambassador in Bangkok, they sent another one to the United Nations in a bid to solicit support from the world's people.

Nevertheless, it is very much embarassing that the farce drew no applause from any audience. The Lao people as well as the Thai and other peoples throughout the world are fully aware of the tricks of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. This is not the first time that they have created an incident just to make slanderous campaigns against Laos with a view to diverting the attention of the Thai and world people from the good intention of the Lao Government and people in trying consistently to normalize the relations between Laos and Thailand. Earlier, they made up a story saying that Lao soldiers crossed the Mekong River to set fire to a school in Phayao Province in Thailand. But on the following day, local Thai authorities admitted that no Lao soldiers had entered into Thailand to create such an incident. Therefore, their allegation against Laos by accusing Lao soldiers of intruding some 10 km into Thai territory and killing 35 Lao refugees at Ban Huai Pong Village in Phayao Province is even more unbelievable. If an estimated 40 Lao soldiers had ever intruded into Thai territory for some 10 km and shot dead 35 persons, how come Thai authorities were so much negligent to allow such an incident to happen?

It is true that Lao soldiers are people's soldiers, have fought for the people, and have never committed anything to ruin their own fine tradition. It is only the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers whose true nature is reactionary and who are against the people's interest. They are willing to do anything for their own vested interest and that of their families. History has repeatedly proved to this fact. Therefore, it can be said that the horror at Ban Huai Phong Village was committed by no one else but the bloody hands of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The Lao people as

well as the Thai people and justice-loving people throughout the world are fed up with their hooliganist act of throwing a stone and hiding one's hand.

The Lao Army and people resolutely condemn such a notorious act and demand that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries immediately cease such criminal acts otherwise they will have to pay for them.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

THAI PARTIES FAIL TO OPPOSE WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE

BK150947 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 14 Jul 86

["Talk": "Motive Behind Eloquent Election Campaigns"]

[Text] Dear listeners, after studying the election campaigns of many political parties for the 27 July general elections through various means, such as newspapers, radio and television programs, and public relations gimmicks, the Thai people throughout the country may now be able to decide which political parties or what candidates they should elect to represent them in the National Assembly in accordance with what they call the tradition of exercising one's democratic rights. Of course, this election procedure is nothing new to the Thai people of all strata for they have gone through it on several occasions since Thailand proclaimed the adoption of the democratic way of administration with the monarch as head of state.

But what the Thai people in general are studying before going to the polling booth this time are the statements of leaders of the political parties and speeches of candidates. Each party leader and each candidate seems to use beautiful and eloquent words in their campaign, for example those in the Social Action Party, the Democrat Party, and the other parties. These parties have pledged to do everything for the interest of the Thai people, to improve the welfare of Thai farmers, or to improve and make Thai society prosperous, and so forth.

But not a single party talks about the establishment of the U.S. war stockpile on Thai soil in the near future despite the fact that this will bring danger to the Thai people in general and, at the same time, pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of the countries in this region. No single candidate nor party has so far expressed any opposition to the establishment of the U.S. war stockpile in Thailand despite the fact that such an act runs counter to the interest of the Thai people. The opposition to the establishment of this facility will certainly conform to the ideals of any political parties which pledge to serve the interest of the peace-loving Thai people.

If no opposition is ever voiced by anyone to the establishment of this war reserve stockpile, it means that all the political parties which have fielded nearly 4,000 candidates for 374 seats in the Thai National Assembly approve of the establishment of the U.S. war stockpile on Thai soil. If so, one can

automatically assume that the election campaigns by these political parties pledging to serve the interests of the Thai people are of no value. This is because if they approve of and fail to voice opposition to the establishment of the U.S. war stockpile in Thailand. It means they are undermining the aspirations of the Thai people of all strata who desire to live in peace and do not want war weapons and a war stockpile set up on Thai soil, but only want sufficient jobs and justice in society, and to extricate the national economy from its current crises. These are the correct and just aspirations of the Thai people.

Therefore, no act of waging war against a neighboring country, the establishment of a war stockpile, no joint U.S.-Thai military exercises, and no act of restoring U.S. bases in Thailand can be accepted by the Thai people even though they may conform to the ideals of the many political parties currently waging an election campaign for votes from the Thai public.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

LEADERS GREET MPR REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

BK140258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday [10 July], Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar. The message reads in full [as heard] as follows:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolia People's Revolution, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Lao people of all tribes, and in our own names, we would like to extend our warm fraternal salutations, sincere congratulations, a militant solidarity to you comrades and, through you, to the MPRP, the People's Great Hural, the government, and the fraternal people of Mongolia.

The victory scored by the Mongolian people was the victory of the tradition of the gallant revolutionary struggle of the Mongolian people. That victory created favorable conditions for the Mongolian people to march toward socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Over the past 65 years, under the talented and glorious leadership of the MPRP, with all-round assistance and support from the Soviet Union and close cooperation from the other fraternal socialist countries, the fraternal Mongolian people have concentrated all their efforts and capabilities on building the country, thereby scoring one great victory after another and marching their country firmly along the socialist path.

The implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 18th party congress for the 7th 5-Year Plan with glorious successes has enabled the MPR to achieve new development in various fields, gradually improved the living conditions of the Mongolian people, and raised the status and role of the MPR in the international arena.

The message also valued the victories and successes scored by the Mongolian people, saying they are a strong factor contributing to the strength of the socialist community and the defense of peace and international security and an

encouragement to the peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The Lao people are very proud of and highly value the great successes and victories scored by the fraternal Mongolian people and regard them as our own.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade President Souphanouvong took the opportunity to wish the fraternal Mongolian people new and greater victories in fulfilling the resolutions adopted at the 19th MPRP Congress for the 8th 5-Year Plan on building socialist material and technical bases. They also wished for the further enhancement of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign affairs minister of the MPR.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

LEADERS GREET FRENCH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK141215 Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR has sent a message of greetings to President Francois Mitterrand of France on the occasion of the National Day of France (July 14).

The message wrote:

"On behalf of the Lao people and on my own behalf, I would like to send you and through you to the government and people of France my sincere congratulations, best wishes of prosperity on the occasion of the National Day of France."

The message further notes that the good political will exercised by both sides at the present represents a priceless factor in the harmonious development of the long-standing friendship and cooperation between our two countries for the mutual interests of our two peoples.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, a minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR also sent a greeting message to Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs of France in which Phoun Sipaseut expressed best wishes for the strengthening of the good long-standing friendship and cooperation between Laos and France.

/9599
CSO: 4200/1247

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK220631 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Roman Malinowski, president of the National Assembly; and Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Warsaw.

The message reads as follows: On the occasion of the 42d national day of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, the Lao people, and in our own names, we are elated to convey warm salutations, sincere geetings, and best wishes to you, comrades and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Council of State, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and all fraternal Polish people.

The message points to the significance and highly appraises the victories of the Polish working class and laboring people who, 42 years ago, following their heroic and resolute struggle and with the support and assistance from the Soviet Red Army and people, scored notable, heroic deeds in defeating the Hitlerite fascists, completely liberating the country, and marching forward along the path of socialism. Since then, under the PZPR's leadership, the fraternal Polish people have promoted and expanded their heroism in building the country. As a result, their living conditions have been improved with each passing day.

The message notes: With cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Polish people have persistently overcome various difficulties resulting from the political crisis caused by the imperialist and reactionary powers. They have strived to implement the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress of the party to restore and develop the economy and society and build and perfect socialism in their beloved land, thus significantly contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and the world.

On this glorious occasion, we would like wholeheartedly to hail the great victories and achievements of the fraternal Polish people and consider those victories and achievements as our own. We are very satisifed with the fine development of the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Poland. We wish the fraternal Polish people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the PZPR with Comrade First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski as leader, glorious success in implementing the 7th 5-Year Plan and various resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic in Warsaw.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

SEKONG ARMY COMMAND STRENGTHENS REGIONAL FORCES

BK160505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Feature article": "Regional Armed Forces of Sekong Province Are Growing Stronger Daily"]

[Text] Some 3 to 4 years ago, the LPRP Central Committee announced the establishment of Sekong Province as the 17th province of Laos. The province was set up with the combination of part of Saravane and part of Champassak Provinces with a northern part of Attopeu Province. Sekong Province is composed of three districts, namely Kaleum, Dakching, and Lamam. After being officially established, the organizational structure of this province has been continually perfected. The organizational body in the field of national defense and public security maintenance has also been systematically materialized, ranging from the provincial military command level down to the district level. Offices of the military command have been set up in all three districts. Cadres and combatants of militia-guerrilla forces have also been sufficiently organized to work in each canton or village.

To promote and expand the achievement and fine traditions of the army and people in the province. The party committee and military command of Sekong Province have quickly set up and consolidated the command organization of the province while raising its quality. Worthy of note is that the militia-guerrilla forces in the province have been satisfactorily developed in the first half of this year. During the period, the militia-guerrillas of Lamam, Dakching, and Kaleum Districts completed their training courses on rules and regulations and proceeded to studying various political documents which are related to the task of building model villages and strong cantons as part of the public security work.

According to comrade cadres of the provincial military command, the situation throughout Sekong Province has been completely peaceful. No traces of enemy spies or bandits can be seen in the province. Militia-guerrillas of each district in the province have closely coordinated with regular armed forces in dividing areas in details for patrol activities. Along various roads leading to tribal villages, arrangements have been made to regularly check cadres and people who have traveled to and from the villages. Traveling paper or other documents have been thoroughly checked.

Following these measures, over the past 6 months, the regional forces of Sekong Province have effectively guaranteed security. The people have been provided with facilities to help them earn their living and to build various projects. In the next stage, they will continue to strive to firmly promote, expand, and maintain their fine traditions in the province to make it be worthy of being the birthplace of staunch fighters of Laos, namely Ongkeo, Kommadam, and others.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

LOUANG NAMTHA PRIORITIES, LPRP GROWTH, SECURITY VIEWED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Article: "Northern Tour: The Louang Namtha I Know"]

[Excerpts] On our last day in Louang Namtha, we were allowed to meet Comrade Kwan Keomany, party committee chief and also chairman of the provincial administration. He talked with us informally and explained many provincial priorities, including the production situation and unavoidable weak points.

According to Comrade Kwan, the top priority task is to continue to encourage various projects around the province, primarily the defense and security tasks, in accordance with party policy by going down and strengthening the grassroots in order to educate and train the masses, to make them absorb party policy and be highly aware of the national defense and security tasks, and to encourage them to participate in these tasks. In the economic area, the province is promoting the rice and forest goods trade to meet or exceed projections. Rice fields are being prepared urgently for the annual growing season and also midland farming is being guided by emphasizing the establishment of agricultural co-ops in areas where conditions permit and the setting up of labor exchange units in areas where conditions do not permit.

Trade and sawmills are being guided to respond exclusively to requirements for wood and equipment in various construction projects to improve the people's standard of living and to complete certain unfinished construction projects.

The party and cadres make the decisions about these tasks. In 1985, there were 500 outstanding individuals in different projects who became party members.

There are party working units or advisory party members in every district, canton, and 38 percent of the villages. These outstanding areas of Louang Namtha Province have been able to persist in the face of threats and incitement from the neighboring country along the northern border. However, Louang Namtha has stepped up firmly each step.

Comrade Khamgnane, party chief and also head of the provincial propaganda and training section, also told us that a new political training section has been started. Party members and cadres at every level in various offices, organizations and military units around the province are gathering to receive training. This political training will be offered throughout the entire province, although it will be delayed for a month. It is intended to make people aware of the new situation, their new responsibilities and certain tasks that must be done in the future. At the same time, Comrade Khamgnane explained that in March, Lao reactionaries in exile turned themselves in to the people in Vieng Phoukham District. One of them was a deputy battalion commander responsible for the political affairs of reactionaries who are being trained and fed by the Chinese reactionaries. All of them were welcomed by the local administration and the people.

Louang Namtha Province has an approximate 100-km-long border with China and has good connecting routes to China. Consequently, after the Chinese reactionary rebels rejected Marxist-Leninist doctrines in conspiring with American imperialists in opposing the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, Louang Namtha Province became a target for military and political propaganda threats and invasion. They are trying to cause splits among the hilltribe groups. In the economic area, they are pouring in goods to bribe and coerce our people in order to get forest goods from border villages by buying at high prices but selling things cheaply to the villagers. They are aiming to disrupt the economy and make the people lose confidence in the direction of the party. All these actions surely have caused problems to the people's security and to developing the provincial economy and society. However, it is impossible to stop the progress of Louang Namtha Province.

The people of Louang Namtha Province are gentle and hospitable to guests and friends, but they are uncompromising with enemies. The people in each village and canton have organized themselves in order to oppose any scheme. Their slogan is, "The People Will Fight Back and Build Their Homes." Consequently, even though they are confronting the enemy, every task is being carried out normally, the standard of living for the people has improved, education and public health has been expanded, and many new stores have been built. Louang Namtha is considered to be a province with many ethnic groups with very disparate standards of living. However, these ethnic groups are united, live together and together are building their homeland. Almost all ethnic groups participate in every level of the provincial administration. This is everything about Louang Namtha Province that I know. In short, Louang Namtha Province is on the road to progress.

12597/6662
CSO: 4206/115

FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO BIOGRAPHY REPORTED

BK131006 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Short biography of Faidang Lobaliayao, representative of Mong tribal group and vice chairman of SPC and Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee]

[Text] Faidang Lobaliayao was born on 5 April 1910 in Ban Phanoi, Sandon Canton, Nonghet District, Xieng Khouang Province. He was a son of Lobaliayao, a prominent leader of the Lao Soung tribal people in northern Laos.

Before 1945 he took part in the resistance against the French colonialists and the Lao feudalist reactionaries, leading the people to wage both legal and semilegal struggles against tax collection, labor conscription, exploitation, and persecution. In 1945, throughout the period of of Japanese fascist aggression and occupation of Laos, he led the people to resist them until they left Laos. In this year, he started his [words missing] Vietnamese comrades and friends operating along the Lao-Vietnamese border. Hellerved a a leader in charge of Lao refugees in a refugee area in Vietnam.

Thanks to his participation in the patriotic struggle, on 13 August 1950 the national congress of the Lao people elected him as one of the vice chairmen of the Lao Itsala movement which was later recognized by the 1954 international conference in Geneva. In 1956, Faidang Lobaliayao was elected at a conference for the establishment of the Lao Patriotic Front as one of the vice chairmen of the front. In 1964, he was elected as one of the vice chairmen of the front at the second congress of the Lao Patriotic Front.

During the period of resistance against the U.S. imperialists, he led the effort to promote national unity and waged an arduous, hard, and difficult struggle together with the people--a fact well known at home and abroad.

When a national congress of the Lao people's representatives was convened on 1 and 2 December 1975 to seize power throughout the country, Faidang Lobaliayao was elected one of the vice chairmen of the SPC--the position held by him until the day he passed away.

At the conference of the National United Front in 1979 to establish the Lao Front for National Construction, he was elected as one of the vice chairmen of the front.

During his life, through his resistance movements against the imperialists both before and after joining the national-democratic revolution and the revolution in the new period, he scored many political achievements in building political foundations and guerrilla forces and in uniting the people of various ethnic minorities to carry out the resistance from having insufficient weapons, using home-made rifles, crossbows, traps, and so forth to seizing weapons from the enemy in order to attack him. He led the people to surmount various obstacles and difficulties and achieve self-sufficiency and mobilized the people to make a living and improve their own living conditions.

Thanks to his meritorious deeds, he received the following commendations: one Itsala medal, second class; one Itsala medal, third class; one victory medal, first class; one labor medal, second class; one anti-French medal; one anti-U.S. medal; and one 5-year achievement medal.

/9599
CSO: 4206/118

PASASON PAYS HOMAGE TO LATE FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO

BK141217 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (KPL)--The daily "PASASON," leading newspaper of the Lao PDR, today devotes an editorial in homage to the late Vice-President Faidang Lobaliayao who passed away on July 12.

The paper hails the good deeds and active contribution of the late vice president to the struggle against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and U.S. imperialists as well as to the present tasks of national socialist transformation.

"Under the guidance of the party, Faidang Lobaliayao had rallied the Mong nationality and others to launch revolutionary offensives against the enemies," the paper writes.

The paper highly assesses their fruitful efforts exerted by the late vice president of Mong nationality origin in pooling and educating the Mong community accordingly to the national revolutionary guidelines.

"His devotion and good deeds remain not only in the depth of the hearts of the Mong nationality but also in a deep memory of all Lao nationalities," the paper underlines adding that the late vice president's deeds have contributed to the great, all-round and firm victories of the country.

"The passing away of the late vice president has brought boundless grief to his family, the Mong community, the whole Lao nationalities, and the entire state and party as his death occurs while our struggle is gaining successive victory," the paper continues.

In conclusion, the daily "PASASON" appeals to all nationalities to further strengthen and consolidate their solidarity and coordination, and to turn their griefs into an even greater revolutionary impetus for national prosperity and socialism.

/9599
CSO: 4200/1247

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM ATANASOV REPORT--LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan recently received a thank-you message from Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov. The message said: I am extremely elated and would like to express my intimate thanks to you for your warm congratulations and best wishes to me on the occasion of my reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. I completely agree with your conviction in strengthening the fraternal solidarity and friendship between our two countries and peoples with every passing day. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86] /9599

SOUPHANOUVONG CONGRATULATES BATMONH--On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, on behalf of the SPC and the entire Lao people, I am very happy to extend our warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. I am convinced that in the capacity of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, you will lead your country to continue to make incessant progress and to grow strong in all respects on the path of building a material and technical socialist foundation in the MPR. I wish that the ever florishing fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Laos and Mongolia will grow stronger continuously on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for peace and socialism. I wish you, comrade, good health and new and greater successes in fulfilling your esteemed tasks for the well-being and happiness of the fraternal Mongolian people. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9599

MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH CONGRATULATED--On the occasion of your reappointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Lao people of all tribes, and in my own name, I am extremely elated to extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. On this auspicious occasion, I wish you, comrade, brilliant successes in carrying out your esteemed tasks. May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the governments and peoples of Laos and Mongolia develop further and bear more fruit. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9599

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA--The delegation of the LPDR party and government led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of

industry and handicrafts, left Vientiane for Nicaragua, at the invitation of that country, on the morning of 12 July to attend the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan national day, which will be celebrated in Managua on 19 July. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Jul 86] /9599

ZHIVKOV THANKS SOUPHANOUVONG--President Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, recently received a message of thanks from Todor Zhivkov for greetings on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that the fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR will develop ceaselessly for the well-being of the peoples of the two countries and for the cause of peace and socialism in the world. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 86] /9599

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to Comrade Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on 19 July on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution in Managua. The message reads: While the Nicaraguan youths are joyously celebrating the seventh anniversary of their revolution, and while Nicaragua's stability and people are being constantly threatened by the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces in Latin America, on behalf of the LPDR Government and the Lao people and in my own name, I am happy to extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the National Reconstruction Government and heroic people and workers of Nicaragua for prosperity, happiness, and great success in the cause of consolidating their independence and building the country. I am convinced that under your wise and clear-sighted leadership, the National Reconstruction Government will record new, greater achievements in the struggle to preserve the gains of the revolution and that the friendly relations, militant solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be further developed and consolidated with each passing day. On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a similar message to Comrade Migue d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Nicaraguan Government, in Managua. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jul 86] /9599

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 27 Jun (KPL)--Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education and also president of Lao commission for UNESCO left here on June 25 to attend the 24th annual conference of the national commissions of the socialist countries for cooperation with UNESCO to be held in the Soviet Union from June 30 to July 4. The participants will discuss ways for the united actions within the UNESCO. Also on the agenda are the 1988-89 budget to be submitted at the 24th general conference of UNESCO to be held in Paris late 1987, the assessment of the past activities and the preparation for the 3rd long-term plan (1990-96) of UNESCO. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 27 Jun 86 BK] /9599

COOPERATION WITH SRV CITIES--Vientiane, 18 Jul (OANA-KPL)--Bilateral industrial and handicraft cooperation between Vientiane-Hanoi and Vientiane-Ho Chi Minh City have successfully developed since the signing of Laos-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty on July 18, 1977, said Khamdeng Thepsimuang, deputy head of the Industrial and Handicraft Service of Vientiane. In 1980,

about 20 light industrial and handicraft factories were erected in Vientiane with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh [City] assistance, including the brick and tile factory, sugar factories, and others. Khamdeng Thepsimuang continued to say that for the next 5 years (1986-90) the sister capitals of Vientiane-Hanoi and Vientiane-Ho Chi Minh City will promote their bilateral cooperation, especially in the building of factories. Cooperation and assistance between them are expected to be increased 20 percent in excess over the past 9 years. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 18 Jul 86] /9599

CSO: 4200/1247

FLNKS LEADER REJECTS LIBYAN, SOVIET ROLE

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] NEW Caledonian independence leader Yann Celene Uregei said in Port Moresby yesterday he saw no role for either Libya or the Soviet Union in the struggle against French rule.

Tensions over links with Libya led to Uregei's recent suspension as foreign affairs spokesman for the New Caledonian Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

Uregei was speaking at a joint press conference held by a high powered delegation of Melanesian Pacific leaders on their way to Goroka for a meeting in preparation for the coming South Pacific Forum meeting in Fiji early next month.

The foreign ministers of Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and PNG arrived in Goroka late yesterday for the three-day conference.

It is being held to adopt a common understanding of all issues affecting the three countries, and the South Pacific region.

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, independence for New Caledonia, and the amalgamation of the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Economic Corporation into a single regional organisation are some of the many topics under discussion.

The Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Fr Walter Lini, and his PNG countepart Mr Wingti are also expected in Goroka today.

/12828
CSO: 4200/1264

ENRILE COMMENTS ON REBELS, SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

Demands Clear Policy on Captured Rebels

HK181101 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile demanded that the government make a clear policy on captured rebels. Enrile said he would like to know if rebels should be held in detention or set free before charges are filed against them. He made the statement on the television program "Straight From the Shoulder" hosted by Luis Beltran on Channel 7.

Enrile questioned a court decision ordering military authorities to release nine NPA rebels captured in Batangas recently. He stressed that he did not understand why the court ordered the release of these rebels, who were found to be carrying highpower firearms at the time of their capture.

Urges Private Sector To Support Government

HK240419 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile called on the private sector to support the government in maintaining security and stability. Enrile said the country is still confronted by political problems and its security always endangered by communist threats. He made the remarks during a meeting of doctors at which he was the guest of honor and main speaker.

Enrile cited the NPA and the Mindanao secessionists as the most critical political problems confronting the country.

/9274
CSO: 4211/73

CONCOM MEMBERS DISCUSS CONSTITUTION, REGIONAL PROBLEMS

Members To Meet Constitution Deadline

HK221135 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Company DWRI Radio Station in Ilocano 2300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Some members of the Constitutional Commission [ConCom] have said they will meet the deadline given to draft the new constitution. Napoleon Rama, Edmundo Garcia, and Florence Regalado are some of the ConCom members who have stated this opinion. Rama said ConCom members will have the opportunity to prove their sincerity with regard to their work when the reports from the different committees are handed in on time. The ConCom has been given until 2 September to finish the drafting of the new constitution, which will be submitted to Filipinos in a plebiscite for its ratification.

Autonomy Urged for Mindanao, Cordilleras

HK220534 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] ConCom [Constitutional Commission] member Joaquin Bernas said the granting of autonomy to Muslims in Mindanao and to the tribal minorities in the Cordilleras is the sole effective means to resolve the problems in these regions. Let us listen to the details from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin Ismael recording] Speaking to participants at a public hearing held in Taguig on the plan to grant resettlement areas, Bernas expressed his support for the proposal to grant autonomy as a means to end turmoil in Mindanao and in the Cordilleras Provinces, that is, Benguet, Aurora, Ifugao, and Apayao.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Ponce Benaggen also announced his support for the granting of autonomy. He said that there can be no effective peace in Mindanao if the ConCom proposals are not implemented. [end recording]

View Expressed on Bases Negotiations

HK240511 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Constitutional Commission Commissioner Rustico Delos Reyes says it would be best to let the U.S.-Republic of the Philippines bases agreement remain valid until its expiry in 1991. Here are his comments on this:

[Begin recording] What should be done on the matter of the bases treaty ending in 1991 is for us not to hold negotiations before 1991. Let us just allow it to lapse. But let us not close the door to negotiations by committees of both countries. In that way, we will not be tying the hands of our president. [Words indistinct] [End recording]

/9274
CSO: 4211/73

REPORTAGE ON GOOD GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

PCGG Sequesters Imelda Family Company

HK220532 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The sequestration of a huge company by the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is causing great controversy in Manila. Joy Montero for the full details.

[Begin Montero recording] The sequestration of a company by the Presidential Commission on Good Government may affect another government agency. This problem came about when the PCGG sequestered the Metroport Services allegedly owned by Alfredo Romuladez, brother of former first lady Imelda Marcos. Last week, the Philippine Port Authority cancelled Metroport exclusive contract to take charge of cargos arriving at the south harbor. The contract was cancelled due to complaints brought by many companies about inefficient services. Metroport has brought the case to court, asking that it be allowed to continue operations next month.

At present, the PCGG is studying Metroport's operations to find out the exact share of the company held by Alfredo Romualdez. [end recording]

Commission Hands Over P150 Million

HK231125 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] has handed over a check for P150 million to the government of President Corazon Aquino. Joy Montero reports:

[Begin recording] In line with its campaign to retrieve Marcos' illegal wealth, the PCGG today handed over to the Aquino government a check totaling P150 million. The amount came from the proceeds of [words indistinct] and Marcos' cronies. PCGG Chairman Jovito Salonga gave the check to President Aquino at Malacanang.

/9274
CSO: 4211/73

BELTRAN ON 'CHINESE CRONIES,' SEQUESTRATION

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 86 p 5

["Straight From the Shoulder" by Lui D. Beltran: "Crackdown on Sino Cronies"]

[Text] CHAIRMAN Jovito Salonga of the PCGG called yesterday to say that the Marcos Chinese cronies are "under rigid investigation" and none of them has been cleared. In fact, Salonga said, one of them recently turned over land titles and cash to the Philippine government, marking a success in the drive to get back the Marcos wealth. Still under investigation, with their statements already taken and now under scrutiny are a hatchetman of Marcos in the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry and a hardware, cement and textile magnate identified with Danding Cojuangco. Salonga also said that a Chinese businessman in the beer, cigarets and food businesses continues to be under the same "rigid investigation". No one has been cleared, although some names have been taken off the "hold order" list. If Salonga is the one who says it, it can be believed.

* * *

It could just be the usual paranoia about the Bataan Nuclear Plant, but there seems to be too remarkable a coincidence about the fact that Westinghouse, the builder of the nuclear plant just put out four full-page ads reiterating all the arguments in favor of starting up the plant -- incidentally, all the arguments knocked down point by point by those who opposed the plant in public hearings. The coincidence is that Westinghouse put out the ads on virtually the same day that the Board of Energy allowed an increase in the electric rates of Meralco. One of the arguments of Westinghouse is that opening the plant would bring down the cost of electricity -- which is not true, because the NPC would pass on the cost of the $2-billion loan to the consumers and they would find their electric bills even higher. Perhaps the sudden increase in Meralco rates -- in spite of a lowering of NPC rates -- is just to help Westinghouse convince the public to allow the start-up of the nuclear plant so their electric bills will be cut.

That's Coincidence No. 1. The next coincidence, Coincidence No. 2, is that the newly re-appointed president of the National Power Corp. is the same person who signed the contract between Westinghouse and the NPC. According to Malacanang sources, the new NPC president -- who was pulled out of retirement and brought back -- was recommended by former Vice President Fernando Lopez. And who's the new president of Meralco? Why, Manolo Lopez, his nephew. Coincidence No. 3. Would Meralco be benefited by the opening of the Bataan Nuclear Plant? Of course. The generating units the NPC is now using are old and uneconomical -- the Bataan Nuclear Plant would be a much more reliable source of electricity. Of course, it could also be a very reliable source of radiation *ala* Chernobyl.

The Aquino Cabinet has decided to mothball the Nuclear plant, according to them. So why is Westinghouse continuing to insist -- apart from the fact that they haven't been fully paid. Just another Coincidence?

Just the other day, President Aquino issued Memorandum No. 14, exempting the Presidential Commission on Good Government from the rules and regulations of the Office of Compensation and Position Classification. That means, unlike all government offices, the PCGG now has the power to set its own levels of the salary rates of its regular and contractual personnel (i.e. the Tax Forces!) as well as the rates of honorarian given to personnel detailed from other offices.

What does all that mean? It means that no less than President Aquino has said it is alright for members of Task Forces to receive P15,000 a month transportation and travel allowances. In other words, by working for the PCGG, you can now receive P50,000 a month and it's legal, because no less than President Aquino herself said so, in an official memorandum.

And now, will President Aquino also legalize the taking of this kind of money from sequestered firms — which is what some task forces of the PCGG are doing? She might as well issue an executive order allowing policemen to determine their share of the loot every time they catch a bank robber.

* * *

Incidentally, we don't want to create the impression here that we are against sequestration, or even what the PCGG is doing. By all means, go after the wealth of Marcos and his cronies — the country needs it as a matter of economic survival. It is not even enough to sequester the wealth and recover it. What must be done is to jail the people who stole all that money using the powers of the Presidency. The PCGG must share its documents with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Central Bank and the Tanodbayan — because there were rampant violations of the Internal Revenue Code, Central Bank Regulations and the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act. If the Aquino administration has had one major failure, it is in the fact that none of the Marcos boys left in the country have ever been seen in a fiscal's office or in the Tanodbayan offices. Nor has the BIR issued warrants of distraint and levy, which they showered Opposition figures with in the past. If the Marcos boys get away and only lose some of their money, the public will presume that the Aquino boys are hoping to get the same kind of treatment — because they plan on doing the same thing.

* * *

IN THE MAILBOX: A couple listed here previously as being on the "Hold Order" list as Blue Lady and husband, recently got clearance from the PCGG. Architect Pablo Panlilio and Ms. Ma. Dolores A. Panlilio, were both taken off the list as of May 30, 1986 by Commissioner Raul Daza. . . Several readers wrote in to correct the terms "Insulare" and "Peninsulare", pointing out that the proper Spanish terms are "Insular" and "Peninsular" in the singular form. Actually, that's right, but I coined the words "Insulare" and "Peninsulare" precisely to differentiate them from both the correct grammatical form and the factual historical meaning — and applied the terms to the Malacanang situation where the Insulare was a worker and the Peninsulare was his boss. But feel free to use the proper or improper form — the fun's on me. . . Several letters have come in asking why Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado appointed his assistant minister for finance, Cris Hernandez as chairman of the two major Prequalification Bidding and Awards Committees in the ministry — when Hernandez is not even an engineer. The two committees are the PBAC for procurement of construction/maintenance equipment which screens all suppliers and dealers and the PBAC for procurement of construction materials and supplies, which covers bidding, canvass and award for all construction materials and supplies. Hernandez, a mere assistant minister in the MPWH, has more power centralized in his hands than the five deputy ministers. Should President Aquino ask Minister Mercado WHY?

/9317
CSO: 4200/1245

DAILY ON BALWEG SPOUSE, PCGG, PIMENTAL LIST

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 86 p 5

[Article in "Between deadlines...": "Mrs Conrado Balweg"]

[Excerpt]

CATHOLIC priest turned insurgent guerilla chief, Conrado Balweg has publicly admitted that he's been a married man since joining the New People's Army seven years ago. In 1979 he met and courted Corazon Cortel, also a native of Balweg's home province of Abra. They soon after tied the knot in a ceremony witnessed by his fellow priests in the underground movement. It wasn't a Church wedding though but a Communist Party rite.

Balweg is now 42 and Cora, 27. Mrs. Balweg was released from prison by President Aquino. In a letter to Ms. Aquino, the rebel priest thanked her for releasing political prisoners although he did not mention that his wife was among those freed.

Cora is now in Manila and claims not to have seen her husband for the past three years. The couple has two children, both of whom are under the care of Balweg's and Cora's relatives in Manila.

We still don't know how Balweg's religious superiors have reacted to the guerilla chief's marriage. He still claims to be a Roman Catholic priest, in any case.

* * *

Newsmen covering the Presidential Commission on Good Government ask the same question every time they bump into PRO Ike Arevalo: *"Binuksan na ba?* (Have they opened it already?)"

The subject of the inquiries is a vault that's reportedly stuffed with documents pointing to the "hidden wealth" of certain Marcos friends -- and even some officials in the Aquino administration. It also holds a substantial amount of cash, PCGG sources say.

Why newsmen are so interested in the vault should be obvious. That Pandora's Box could cause a not too minor scandal.

* * *

When Local Governments Chief Aquilino Pimentel is asked to refute charges that he's been packing the governorships and mayoralties with members of his own party, he produced an MLG-prepared list that somehow showed that there were in fact more UNIDO appointees to OIC posts throughout the country. For a time, it seemed that was that. Until somebody decided to go over the list with a finetooth comb.

A closer look at the official list showed that many of the Independents, KBLs and even some unaffiliated "Johnnies-come-lately" appointed by Pimentel were categorized as UNIDO. There may be some basis to Lx-Sen. Rene Espina's outcry, after all.

What now, Nene?

* * *

Members of the original Nacionalista Party put so much importance to their party name that they are now planning to sue ex-Labor Minister Blas Ople for claiming for his newly formed party the name *Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas.* A formal complaint is reportedly being drafted by the NP's legal panel.

Perhaps, old Blas should try Partidong Makabayan, or some such. But then, again, he might run into trouble with the proliferation of cause-oriented groups who are fond of describing themselves as "patriots" or "nationalists."

Well, we're pretty sure the Walking Thesaurus can soon find an appropriate alternative.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1245

REPORTER VIEWS RURAL DAVAO ORIENTAL POLITICS, MILITARY

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER (Sunday Supplement) in English 15 Jun 86 pp 20, 21, 25, 26, 27

[Article by Monica Feria: "Davao Oriental: "Where Military Presence Is Least but NPAs Suffered Their Biggest, Single Loss"]

[Text]

SOUTHERN bus lines assign their most beat-up old buses to the four-hour run from Davao City to Mati, capital of southeasternmost Davao Oriental. Its main highway is the worst among the four Davao divisions — unpaved, rutted and dusty. Not too many people are left on the bus when it finally makes a sharp eastward turn down a zigzag that descends over the breathtakingly spectacular Pujada Bay.

Mati emerges like an oasis of gentility in this poor coastal province. It is a clean and quaint town. At sundown, Mati residents and their dogs stroll along their old wharf, held up by massive centuries-worn logs. The old Mati families are gracious and leisurely, exuding Mati's Hispanic seniority in the south and reflecting the sturdy and patient coconut tree that has enriched many a family.

It is such a small town. Like an island, everybody knows everybody else's business. Its politics are a bit like over-the-fence feuds between people who have been neighbors too long.

One Mati councilor bolted from the KBL camp of Francisco Rabat last year after the former governor was quoted by gossipers as having called the councilor's father *"pataygutom na yata"*. The councilor can retell the date and time, on what hand Rabat was holding his beer and who were standing around him when he reportedly said it. *"Nasa* cocoon *na raw kami!* (They are keeping to themselves)" he repeated and indignatly, explaining how he went on to become a staunch anti-Marcos political leader.

There is an ongoing political triangle in Mati. All of them had at one time or the other been together. Last year Rabat, whom everybody calls "Paking" was on top. Over the choice of Batasan candidates he had split in 1983 from his former partner, ex-governor Leopoldo Lopez, who everybody calls "Polding". Lopez, who was

governor from 1967-71, wanted to run for assemblyman. Rabat, vice-governor before he became governor in 1980, was putting up his beautiful wife, Edith, who had miraculously recovered from the grenade blasting of a Mati-sponsored sports event — a still ongoing court case which has Rabat's own Vice-Governor Emilio Dayang-Hirang as its main suspect.

The 1984 assembly election was a three-cornered fight. Edith Rabat won with a wide margin. Lopez came out third. Second placer was Josefina Sibala whose husband was once Rabat's prosecutor against Dayang-Hirang in the grenade throwing case.

Cause-oriented groups are not prominent in Mati.

After the revolt in February, and change of governor, it was Inday who was finally named officer-in-charge. She represented the UNIDO group. One of the Sibala daughters is married to one of the Laurel sons.

Intense political bickerings go on in lively Mati town, often beclouding the incoming insurgency.

Last year, for example, the raging controversy among the various factions involved the creation of a Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF). Davao Oriental has the weakest military presence in the region. There is a constabulary unit but no augmenting army troops unlike other more explosive areas in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur.

Rabat recruited reputably "tough" men for the job. He dipped into his own provincial coffers to supplement the measly 200 pesos allowance that the government had alloted for volunteers who risk life and limb in the village frontlines. Rabat said he figured that low income incentives were one reason why the military seemed demoralized and helpless against insurgents. Rabat was going to see to it that his volunteers, at least the top ranking ones, would receive at least ₱1,000.

The Opposition, on the other hand, accused Rabat of creating his own private army which they nicknamed the "blueboys", Rabat's favorite color since his basketball star days at the Ateneo.

The CHDF did not train under the constabulary command but under a special regional airborne force. This seemed to be the process in other provinces. But in Davao Oriental it sparked special intrigue because it was known that Rabat and the "El Diablo" military fraternity in the constabulary were not on speaking terms. For one, Polding Lopez was the Diablo boys' main civilian patron. He sports the tatooed initials "MC" between his thumb and forefinger, meaning "Magic Circle". When members of DIABLO, a self-help fraternity in the military, are in trouble or need medical attention, the hat passes around the "Magic Circle". In Davao Oriental this more or less means the Opposition circle.

The DIABLO godfather, ex-capt. Gil Taojo, who once served in the Davao Oriental command and married a Mati girl, openly campaigned against Rabat and KBL.

Well, Rabat did not hide his disdain for the DIABLO boys.

He admitted that he was tempted to nickname the CHDF "Angelitos" to counter the Diablos. But the name did not stick.

But after six months of criticism and flak, Rabat announced that he was dropping his personal involvement in the CHDF program. He registered disgusted indignation: "I am the only governor really fighting the NPA . . . those boys (blueboys) are out to fight the insurgents like patriots and all the Opposition can do is taunt them."

His last dig was: *"Alam mo, sila'y naiingit lang,"* (they are just jealous).

The Opposition, of course, did not believe that Rabat had really dismantled the "blueboys". We heard continuous stories about them and their alleged misdeeds. But then we've no formal complaints to hold on to. We walked into Rabat's rustic farm hideaway just outside Mati unannounced to try and see for ourselves. But we sat none. Rabat, at any rate, is always at home with press people and he found in our visit the opportunity to tell us his own stories of alleged misdeeds of the Opposition and the El Diablo boys.

So after several days in Mati's whirl of political charges and denials, we ended up with a negative balance understanding of what was really going on. Back to square one, we concluded that it would be best to steer away from the politicians and seek out the people they were talking about: "blueboys", DIABLOS, NPAs, and others often used as political cannonfodder and in whose name political bigwigs claim power and righteousness.

We ventured into the reportedly critical town of Lupon armed only with the name of a provincial official, board member Pacetes. An old lady at the churchyard, a convenient first stop for strangers, easily directed us to his corner house where we could hear the Sunday afternoon swirl of mahjong chips. If he was surprised by our visit, he tried not to show it and in typical Davaoeno fashion even offered us a roof for the night.

We told him the purpose of our visit outright: we just came for a first hand feel of interior Davao Oriental. We wondered aloud if he could introduce us to one of those much-maligned "blueboys". Truth to tell, we had not seen one.

Board member Pacetes told us that the CHDF or "blueboys" were really disbanded last year. But their commander just happened to be in town. He was "floating, hiding from house to house," the official said. He offered a more down-to-earth defense: "These boys are disillusioned. After risking their lives, marking themselves for NPA ire, they have been disarmed and are left now with nothing to defend themselves." He would see if Lupon's former blueboy chief was available.

Mr. Blue Boy, Carlo Q. Magno, entered the Pacetes house with quiet light strides. He joined us with a tired smile. He was a slim and medium built man with hair tinted several

shades lighter than his dark brown skin. The controversial Magno 47, had a pleasant face but the softness of his voice sometimes sounded deliberate.

He was just farming, he said, when Governor Rabat summoned him for a talk. "Trusted *ako ni Gob* since 1971," (I am trusted by the Governor) he explained before continuing his narration. That was August, 1984, he recalled. Davao Oriental was fast becoming a critical area. Several detachments in the Lupon vicinity had been attacked by rebels. Some soldiers were already afraid to venture out of their camps, he pictured.

Something had to be done. The governor told him to gather 30 men. *"Yung matitinik daw sa labanan,"* (Those who are daring in a fight), he added.

Magno went over his own qualifications. He was once a policeman, in Lupon and then Tagum. Early in the 70s he said he was a CHDF commander but, he left because their allowances never seemed to reach them. The training they would receive for their new mission, supported by Gov. Rabat, was unlike anything he had been through, he said. November and December, 1984 they had drilled day and night for special ranger skills. PC Commander Col. Carlos Pena and an army officer were there for their graduation which would formally align them with the CHDF program.

Magno was even more candid than we expected: he had also once worked he said as member of a private army of a politician in South Cotabato. That was for a couple of years. He had then returned sometime 1971-72 to Davao Oriental and taken on similar duties for a lesser politician in the eastern coastal town of Baganga. Unfortunately for Magno, he was arrested by constabulary and police officers for causing some trouble. His aging father, he recalls, had approached Gov. Rabat for any possible assistance. After his release in 1972 he promised to reform. He settled in Lupon: *"Bagong buhay na,* farming *na lang."* (For a new life, I will just farm).

Board member Pacetes tried to rejoin the conversation, discoursing on government counter insurgency efforts. But our attention had been completely captured by Magno who said he did not mind being referred to as the "Asyong Salonga of Lupon".

His respect for the enemy seemed honorable enough: I do not want to blame them for things they did not do. His comments about military performance, on the other hand were not always rosy.

Magno protests the then Opposition criticism that the blueboys were abusive. He recalled a robbery case sometime April, 1985. A soldier wearing blue had been cornered and killed in an ensuing chase. "But he was not a 'blueboy', he was a constabulary ranger from another province," he said with exasperation. His boys, he boasted, had recovered the ₱78,000 loot and turned it all back to authorities.

It was his boys too he said who were responsible for the killing February last year, of a notorious Muslim rebel-bandit known as Commander Gajala, after a seven-hour firefight in the

upland barrio of Magsaysay. Only a single bullet in the temple had finally felled Gajala, whispered to have been the holder of a powerful *anting-anting* (amulet). Magno does not dismiss such mysteries: Gajala had been peppered with automatic fire but only bruise marks were found on his body, he said. Magno paused for a while to mention that he was a god-fearing man, a member in good standing of the UCCP (United Church of Christ of the Philippines) church.

There would be more trying times for the blueboys though. One of his boys was killed by rebel sparrows. One more succumbed after an encounter in May, 1985. The blueboys decided to cool it for a while and were bitter because they felt they got little help from the military for their fallen comrades. *"Kahit ataol hindi nabayaran,"* (They did not even pay for the coffin), Magno mused. He had heard that CHDF's were given death insurance but he was uninformed on how or where to claim it. *"Lalakarin pa yata sa* Manila," (You still have to work on it in Manila) he mused.

Because of the then Opposition criticism last July, Gov. Rabat decided to stop his supplemental funding to the blueboys. The blueboys were controversial from the beginning, Pacetes agreed.

Reacting to Opposition fears that the boys could be used in politics, Magno replied: *"Hindi na kailangan; wala naman ginawang masama si Gob dito."* (It's not necessary; Gov. Rabat is not doing evil here).

We wondered what made Magno and others in the dangerous game of volunteer fighting tick. Why not farm instead of fight? Magno answered: *"Parang bisyo na lang namin yan . . .* adventure *lang."* (It's like a vice for us . . . an adventure).

Magno added that shifting back from counterinsurgency to farming may be difficult because the "infiltration of the NPA is expensive," *"kung hindi ako hahawak ng baril, buti pa'y mangibang-bayan na lang ako,."* (If I can't have a gun, I might as well live in another country). Here in the rough interior towns of Davao Oriental, as in many parts of Mindanao, there is little time for coffee shop debates among foes. The war is on.

With all the loud squabblings going on, we found it surprising — that the southeastern command of the NPA suffered its biggest single defeat in this forgotten province.

It happened early last year in the isolated upland barangay of Kalapagan, part of the critical town of Lupon. The rebels attacked just before dawn, 60-80-strong against about 20 soldiers guarding Kalapagan's forsaken detachment. But when dawn broke, 21 rebels lay dead and the rest retreated quickly in defeat.

Ironically, the hero of Kalapagan was neither an El Diablo man or a "blueboy". Neither was he the officially designated constabulary detachment commander.

The commander of this dreaded post was down in Caraga and Mati following up a minor combat citation for

an earlier assignment when it happened. Little did he know that the plum citation of all — the military medal of valor — awaited his sergeant, Isayas Silvestre, at Kalapagan.

Provincial commander Carlos Pena likes to retell a day-by-day account of the moves and counter-moves against rebels apparently moving towards Kalapagan several weeks before the incident. Earlier, the rebels had raided Lupon town itself, carting off 26 guns. But one afternoon, the colonel describes, his radioman mentioned in passing that a young woman had passed by the Kalapagan detachment allegedly in search of a lost carabao. Col. Pena said it was his "military intuition" that speedily made him dispatch a group of reinforcements that very night.

Inspite of reports of a "massive buildup" of rebels, however, only 20 soldiers were sent by Pena to Kalapagan. They arrived at 11 p.m.

A spokesman of the NPA, on the other hand, denies credit to Col. Pena's moves. The rebels would rather admit that it was a leak in their own ranks and their own overconfident and sloppy intelligence that caused their debacle. The rebel, who introduced himself during a clandestine meeting as "Pancho" said they eventually learned that a new rebel recruit had apparently thought of sparing his *"compadre"*, a CHDF member, from harm by warning him to leave Kalapagan that week. There was just a skeletal force left at the detachment. Sleeping soundly for an expected "easy" operation the next day, the rebels did not notice the reinforcements arriving before midnight and camping at the schoolhouse. Otherwise, they would still have outnumbered them.

So when fire came from the direction of the schoolhouse, recalls Pancho, the rebel attackers paused, thinking it was a misencounter with their own rebel ranks. They admitted losing 22 men — 21 on the spot and once more that succumbed from loss of blood later.

Whatever were the weaknesses of the enemy, Silvestre did not know. What he and his men knew was that they were being attacked by a superior force and were very near death. The sarge and his men hugged sandbags and prayed. When dawn broke, however, they could see the rebels who had advanced too close and without cover with such Ramon Revilla-like confidence.

Sgt. Silvestre, they say, is a sharp shooter. He and the other men shot down the advancing rebels one by one like ducks in a carnival booth. They had no air support coming. Reinforcements came when it was all over.

But Kalapagan had not stopped the insurgents, said to be massed 200 or so, strong along the tri-boundary with Davao Norte, and Surigao Sur. The infiltration may even be more than that. Months later, the day of the Mati fiesta, Sept. 10, rebels attacked a barrio just 30 minutes away. Two para-military troopers and five civilians were killed in the firefight. Davao Oriental's strategic eastern coastal towns of Caraga, Cateel,

Baganga, Manay and Tarragona – the oldest but most backward towns – are also critical rebel areas.

Mati, however, seems to throb in almost happy isolation. One member of the provincial board, Afrodesio Andrada, acted as if he was not even aware of the insurgent threat. *"Sa bukid siguro,"* (in the mountain, maybe), he had shrugged.

Of more immediate concern to Mati is the rapid fall of coconut prices and the disarray in the industry, their main source of income. As for its bad roads, even former Governor Rabat does not hide his suspicions that the funds for his highway may have been rechanneled to the well-paved banana plantation roads of his rival KBL colleague Antonio Floirendo in Davao del Norte.

Inspite of its beauty, Philippine Airlines has not found it profitable to schedule flights to and from this town.

There are three or four small lodging houses in Mati. A few years back, a concrete hotel with airconditioned rooms and a disco was built. But now copra prices are at an all time low and this is inversely proportional to the dust and cobwebs of the Inigo Hotel. We had asked businessman Eduardo Inigo very routinely how business was doing and he replied with all seriousness: "it's over."

There is one thriving venture is Mati. They are called *"ukay-ukay"* stalls. These are sidewalk heaps of used imported Japanese clothes – relief goods, actually. Good quality woolen jackets can be purchased for 60 to 80 pesos. With some bleaching and mending, they become quite classy and presentable.

We would see in *ukay-ukays* other areas of eastern Mindanao, from Paqtukan, Davao del Norte to South Cotabato. We know now where all those tidal wave and typhoon donations went.

Business is concerned over peace and order problems, specially hold-up and extortion activities which have been recently reported. The softdrink and toothpaste delivery vans had threatened not to go to Mati anymore unless the robbers are checked.

But it was only towards the later half of last year that Mati began to take their changing peace and order problem seriously. That was when the fiesta carnival group packed up and left before the fiesta day, allegedly because they were being harassed by armed men. In Mati, the issue was such that Catholic priest Dan Fuentes devoted one whole Sunday homily to denouncing whoever it was that scared away the *peryantes.*

"Pers taym na umalis ang mga dayo dito sa Mati," he said. (This is the first time visitors have been scared away from Mati).

The peryantes went to Davao City and told radio reporters the extortionists were *"mukhang military"* (looked like military men). The Oppositionists said these could only have been "blueboys" or other Rabat loyalists. KBLs countered that they could only be DIABLO soldiers. Without the peryantes to testify, investigations never got off the ground, thereby livening up the political bickerings and rumors.

At any rate, Mati finally woke up to a fiesta without the ferris wheels and booths.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1245

DETAILS OF REBEL RETURNEE PROGRAM REPORTED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by Kavi Chongkitthavorn: "New Life Awaits Rebel Returnees"]

[Text]

TAGUM, Davao del Norte — Fernandez was 21 years old when he joined the New People's Army (NPA). The main reason that drove him underground was the military's abusiveness. He still recalls vividly how he was harassed by a military sergeant three years ago in his hometown here. Within 24 hours, Fernandez walked into the NPA's embrace without any hesitation. For one thing, he knew the right person to contact.

At the time he joined the insurgency movement, he was not well-versed with the Marxist ideology. He said his mind was too occupied with the idea of taking revenge on that repressive soldier. During the first three months in the jungles of Mindanao, he trained very hard on guerrilla warfare and the use of lethal weapons. His main purpose was to kill the military man who abused him. Six months later Fernandez fulfilled his aim. He killed at point-blank range the soldier, whom he traced down to the marketplace in Davao.

In February this year, Fernandez along with his friends, had reason to be heartened because President Marcos had fled the country. He was also soon aware of the so-called amnesty and reconciliation programme for rebel returnees put forward by newly installed President Corazon Aquino. After a few weeks of wait-and-see attitude, he finally decided to put the matter for consultation with his comrades and concluded that it would be worth a try to test the government's sincerity for the proclaimed national reconciliation policy.

On May 9, 1986, after turning in his arms to the unit concerned in the NPA, he headed down for the village and contacted a government official, who gave him a safety pass to the city and then to the Amnesty and Reconciliation Centre, the first experimental project to be set up for rebel returnees in the Philippines.

Fernandez is one of 72 rebels who gave themselves up to the authorities since the centre became operative two months ago.

The number of rebel returnees, even though small, is very significant, particularly in this part of the Philippines, which is called "the killing fields" because of the average 3-4 persons slain a day.

During the presidential election, Aquino pledged that she would pursue the policy of national reconciliation so that everybody from all walks of life could work together once again to build a new Philippine society.

Her message, according to Fernandez, has touched the hearts of many rebels.

Once at the centre, returnees will be processed and reorientated to prepare them to integrate back to society. The programme provides a two-week live-in course for returnees. First, they will be interviewed by authorities concerned from the military, local governments, church officials and social workers. It is at the centre where they can talk about their life, hopes and problems. On an average day, a group of 4-5 social workers and church officials will mingle with them without any interference from the military. The rebels at the centre, if they choose, can leave the centre at will because they do not have any obligation to remain unless they want to. There are no security guards on the premises.

"We want them to be free. They are free to go anywhere," said Antonio de la Paz, one of the social workers who are working with the rebels. He said that at first returnees were very suspicious of their motives because the social workers took up the job voluntarily and out of conviction for social justice. Gradually, after a week or so, de la Paz said that these returnees became their friends and mutual trust, thus, was established.

After they complete the first phase, which last about two weeks, they will have the option to continue with the second phase, a three-week-long programme in developing skills and agricultural training or they can return to their localities and look for jobs. Out of 72 returnees, about 30 are under training at this stage. In Mindanao, most of the rebel returnees have maritime and fishing backgrounds so they are being taught agricultural skills so that they would become more self-reliant. "They already know how to fish, but they lack other skills, which they also need to earn a living," said Vergilia Allones, the centre administrator. Certain returnees also are being taught and trained in electrical and other engineering skills. She said that at this stage large-scale training in technical fields is impossible because of the financial constraints. Some of them are sent to local technical schools for workshop training.

The last part of the rehabilitation process is the resettlement stage, where the rebels will live on government land allocated to them. At present, about 10 returnees are working on about 4 hectares of land. Their resettlement area is located very close to the centre. During this reporter's visit to the area, the returnees were building two housing units to accommodate themselves. Some portions of the resettlement land will be used to plant varieties of vegetables. During the initial period, the centre will provide the group with a certain amount of money daily for food and other expenses. The centre administrators also help them with the accounting and other works.

The Nation was informed that if the on-going pilot project in Tagum is successful, the Aquino government will use it as a model for the rehabilitation effort all over the country to attract more would-be rebel returnees. According to de la Paz, the centre has now allocated a vast land area of more than 25,000 hectares outside Davao as potential resettlement areas. The centre's administration hopes that the number of returnees will double within the next month or so, once the word gets out that rebels are being treated well and with sincerity.

At the moment, it is hard to assess the programme because it

is very young. In fact, centre administrators at first were reluctant to discuss the project for fear that it would jeopardise the experimental efforts.

In a related development on the amnesty and rehabilitation policy, the Aquino government has recently assigned Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of two presidential emissaries in the peace negotiations with the communist insurgents, to prepare a programme at the national level of farming assistance to would-be returnees from the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, NPA.

The programme proposed will involve the location of available lands nationwide which are suitable for resettlement and livelihood projects.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1245

DAILY LAUDS LABOR-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Labor's Begun To See the Light"]

[Text]

FEW PEOPLE thought it could ever happen. But when the country's major labor federations decided to heed the Aquino administration's call for a moratorium on strikes, it did seem as though Labor has finally begin to see the light. There is after all unassailable logic in efforts to contain the increasingly grave industrial unrest that's been spreading throughout the country and impeding the process of recovery.

When a group of workers launches a strike, it almost always is for economic motives. There can, to be sure, no argument over the statement that the wages of Filipino workers are among the lowest in the world. And since the cost of living is still high, the temptation for workers to strike to secure for themselves a just living wage is very strong.

But the other side of the coin is that, the businessmen and industrialists who create the jobs for Labor have been hard hit as well. Few sectors in Philippine society have been spared from the debilitating combination of "soft" overseas demand for Philippine exports, the high cost of imports, low industrial and agricultural productivity as well as the past regime's gross mismanagement and plundering of the economy. The flight of the dictator has not materially improved our living conditions. However, it has at least given us the singular opportunity to begin changing things -- and changing them for the better and for good.

The labor unions' earlier stand, even after the February revolt, to continue waging the struggle which helped discredit and weaken the Marcos regime, did seem unreasonable. The unions, in the eyes of the rest of nation, seemed like impudent selfish troublemakers whose appreciation of the national interest went only as far as their bellies or their petty, sectoral requirements.

But by their recent decision to abide by a strike moratorium, they have begun to vindicate themselves.

Most strikes are premised on Labor's demand to get a bigger slice of the economic pie. But if there is no more pie to quarrel over, what then?

/ 9317
CSO: 4200/1245

BRIEFS

NO ACTION AGAINST AWOL PSG MEN--Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel RAmos announced that soldiers affiliated with the Presidential Security Command [PSC] and the Presidential Guard Battalion [PGB] who have gone AWOL have nothing to fear and should return to their posts. Gen Ramos said this at a press conference while on a visit to Ilocos Norte yesterday. He promised to take no punitive action against the soldiers so long as they returned to their respective military units. He also asked Ilocos Norte officials led by attorney Castor Raval, the provincial officer-in-charge, to urge former members of the PSC and PGB to return to the New Armed Forces of the Philippines as their services are needed for new assignments. [Text] [Laoag City National Broadcasting Company DWRI Radio Station in Ilocan 2300 GMT 21 Jul 86 HK] /9274

FUNDS FOR BANKS' REHABILITATION--The cabinet has approved the release of funds for the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Bank [PNB] and the Development Bank of the Philippines. This was done during the cabinet's regular session at Malacanang, which was presided over by President Corazon Aquino. Three million pesos will come from the national government and P5 million from the operational funds of government agency deposits. PNB President Vicente Jayme commented on the two banks' rehabilitation which he said will stabilize their operations. [Jayme recording indistinct] [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86 HK] /9274

IMPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ORDERED--Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr, will submit to President Aquino at the end of the month the final recommendations on the import liberalization program. This in compliance with the president's order as well as the request of businessmen to postpone the implementation of the import liberalization of some 483 products. The president charged Concepcion to meet with representatives of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry to find out their views on the implementation of the said program. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Jul 86 HK] /9274

MITRA ON TRUCE TALKS--Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra will report to President Corazon Aquino today on the latest developments in their talks with some members of the CPP-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front]. Mitra and Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo [as heard] were named by the president as government emmissaries to the ceasefire talks with communist

rebels. In an interview broadcast in the Visayas and Mindanao, Mitra said that they have not met with the principal representatives of the communist rebels, Zumel and Ocampo. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 17 Jul 86 HK] /9274

MINISTER WARNING TO OIC'S--Local government Minister Aquilino Pimental has asked officers-in-charge of towns, cities, and provinces to remain alert against political intrigues and disinformation campaigns carried out by certain sectors against the government of Mrs Corazon Aquino. Pimentel said the defunct KBL and other anti-government groups are involved in illegal activities and political maneuvers to undermine the national leadership. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Company DWRI Radio Station in Ilocano 2300 GMT 21 Jul 86 HK] /9274

DEMONSTRATORS FOR AQUINO AGAINST ENRILE--The Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan--New Nationalist Alliance] held a pro-Cory but antimilitary rally at Freedom Park in front of Malacanang yesterday. The demonstrators proclaimed their full support for the Aquino government, but criticized Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Army Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos for allowing the military and its men to help in the Tolentino-led loyalists' attempt to grab power, as well as not giving them due punishment. Bayan also appealed to the public to participate in the drafting of the new constitution. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Radio DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86 HK] /9274

BELGIUM STUDYING MANILA LIGHT RAIL--The Belgian Government is studying a project for the expansion of Manila's Light Railway Transit [LRT] system. Vice President Salvador Laurel said the project was discussed during his recent visit to Belgium. He waid Belgium aims to improve trade relations between the two countries and is considering the LRT project as one of its contributions. If the project is implemented, this will mean an expansion of the present system which cost 2 million [as heard] pesos. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86 HK] /9274

REPORTED LANDING OF MNLF GUERRILLAS--The military foresees possible commotion and unrest in Mindanao. A report said that there was a secret landing in Mindanao of 50 separatist guerrillas from Sabah, Malaysia. However, Southern Command Chief Jose Magno Jr said that the report has not yet been confirmed. It is believed that the guerrillas are members of the outlawed MNLF who arrived on shore in Tawi-Tawi Province last 13 and 15 July. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 19 Jul 86 HK] /9274

1,168 UNLICENSED FIREARMS TURNED IN--The military campaign against unlicensed firearms has so far netted 1,168 loose firearms. These include 500 armalites and automatic carbines turned in as of January this year. Colonel Lorenzo Mateo, Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, says 32,245 bullets of various calibers, 1,294 magazines for armalites, and 7 hand grenades have also been surrendered. Mateo said the arms were turned in by their owners in response to the constabulary's campaign in Central Luzon against loose firearms. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Jul 86 HK] /9274

NPA ROBBERY IN MANILA SUBURB--Three armed men said to be members of the New People's Army broke into the home of a pilot yesterday afternoon in Paranaque, Metro Manila, making off with P100,000-worth of cash and jewelry. Police identified the robbery victim as [name indistinct] de Leon of 1483 (Maksan) Street, Baclaran, Paranaque. De Leon told investigators that (she) was watching television when the armed men broke into the house. They identified themselves as NPA members and searched for firearms. [words indistinct], they made off with cash and jewelry and also took the victim's .38-caliber revolver. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86 HK] /9274

CSO: 4211/73

EDITORIALS, COMMENTARY VIEW INDOCHINA TIES, LAO RAID

Editorial Scores Raid

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 25 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Audacity of Laos"]

[Excerpt] Military forces of Laos, a country that is under the control of Vietnam, invaded Thailand on 14 June and killed Lao refugees living at the refugee camp established by the Thai government at Ban Huai Pong in Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province, which borders Laos. Those Lao who were killed as a result of the barbaric action taken by these forces were all living here peacefully. They did not have any weapons. A total of 35 people were killed, and 14 others were seriously wounded. Most of those killed were women and children. More than 80 people managed to escape safely.

This action was part of a premeditated plan. They clearly intended to invade our territory, because that refugee camp is located 10 km from the border. That action violated Thailand's sovereignty. Not only was that a violation of international law, but it was a violation of the UN Charter on human rights.

Actually, forces of this satellite of Vietnam have engaged in such illegal and immoral activities on many previous occasions. The Thai government has protested to the United Nations many times, just as it did this time. But making protests and informing the world community is just a diplomatic action. This hasn't had any real effect on those who are violating the UN Charter and international law.

Allowing events inside Indochina to run their course is one thing. But the fact that foreign forces committed aggression and violated Thailand's sovereignty is something to which the United Nations should give special attention so that its resolutions have power. It shouldn't act like a paper tiger, issuing nice-sounding resolutions but allowing the world to be torn by strife.

Editorial on Hopes for Post-Raid Lao Ties

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Thai-Lao Relations"]

[Text] Those attending the seminar on Thai-Lao friendship that was sponsored by the Institute of Social Research, Chulalongkorn University, concluded that relations, particularly economic relations, between these two countries should be expanded. They proposed that relations between the two countries be expanded.

As for developing relations between these two countries, those attending the seminar, which included scholars, government officials, members of human rights groups, and representatives from the mass media, felt that relations will improve only if the two sides work together to improve the atmosphere, cooperate in solving the fundamental problems, and provide the people of each country with correct information about each other.

Those at the seminar said that there are several things that can be done to promote better understanding between the two countries. For example, tourism can be promoted, there can be cultural exchanges, there can be an exchange of scholars, and local celebrations can be organized. We must hold serious discussions on the border, trade, and refugee problems.

This seminar was part of the 1986 UN Year of Peace. It was held after the situation along the border between the two countries became tense and the Thai government submitted a protest to the UN secretary general over the raid by Lao soldiers, who killed Lao refugees living in Thailand. As a result of this raid, relations between the two countries are even worse than before.

Thailand and Laos are neighboring countries that have long had very close relations. They are bound together by race, language, history, and culture. But these relations deteriorated greatly following the administrative change in Laos. There is now mutual distrust.

However, relations between these two countries have sometimes been quite good. For example, relations were good during the time that Gen Kriangsak Chamanan was prime minister, with the leaders of the two countries exchanging visits. But there have also been periods of tension, usually as a result of problems along the border.

Friendly relations between Thailand and Laos will endure for the benefit of both sides if both countries adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence and if each side respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the other and accepts the differences in the administrative systems. This must begin by creating an atmosphere of mutual trust. It is hoped that both sides give serious attention to the proposals put forth at this seminar.

Columnist Wants Better Indochina Ties

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Slap in the Face column by Pleo Singoen: "Entrusted to the Earth"]

[Text] Yesterday, I didn't finish discussing the problem of the 500,000 Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese refugees in Thailand. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary general of the National Security Council, stated that all the refugees, or as many as possible, will be expelled from the country by the end of this year. The Khao I Dang refugee center will be closed. I think that this is the right decision.

I agree with that. But I am not sure that Squadron Leader Prasong will be able to do what he has said he will do. If just 100,000 of those people refuse to leave, Thailand won't be able to do a thing. We can't kill them, and we can't put them in prison, which would require that we feed them forever.

This is the important problem. Squadron Leader Prasong's, or the Thai government's policy on solving this problem is about as profound as that of a Grade 4 student. This is not some distant problem that can be allowed to run its course. We can't put off solving this problem, which is what every administration has tried to do. This problem concerns the security, well being, and unity of Thailand. This is not a game. Don't people realize that?

Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, increased his prestige when he delivered a speech before the United Nations. He stated quite clearly that he would do everything possible to solve the problems in this region and that he would try to bring peace to this region using peaceful methods.

He has also visited the United States, Europe, and ASEAN countries. But he has never visited Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam. And so how can he solve the problems and restore peace to this region? If we restored friendly relations and had dealings with each other, we could solve the refugee and border problems. It has been thousands of years since the stone age. I believe that if people meet and talk with each other frequently and have arts, cultural, and sports exchanges often, they will be able to discuss their problems.

It's a joke to think that we can drive out the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao refugees just by shouting at them to go back to their own country or by asking their governments to accept them. That's impossible. If I were the leader of the Lao, Cambodian, or Vietnamese government, I wouldn't take back these people, even if they were my people, if we had never had any contact with each other before. If Thai people were stranded in another country under similar conditions and that country wanted to expel them, would Gen Prem and Squadron Leader Prasong nod and agree to take them back?

I think that the government should formulate a clearer foreign policy on neighboring countries if it is really sincere about wanting to solve the problems. But if all they are concerned about is making a little money in foreign aid or earning Thailand a reputation as a humanitarian country, then...go ahead.

11943
CSO: 4207/270

COLUMNIST OPPOSES ASEAN ARMS PACT, U.S. INVOLVEMENT

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Thailand and ASEAN"]

[Text] Another ASEAN foreign ministers' conference is being held in Manila. This is a continuation of the previous meeting in Bali. President Corazon Aquino opened the conference last Monday and said that ASEAN must find a way to cooperate seriously instead of just waiting for help from and depending on the western bloc countries, particularly the United States. Because recently, there have been clear indications that the United States may not provide much help. The United States, too, has serious economic problems. Business is bad, and it has a serious trade deficit. Militarily, it does not want to get involved in the fighting in Indochina. But the United States can't abandon this region. The United States is still concerned. It still has military bases in this region.

Uncle Sam definitely wants to keep its important military bases at Subic Bay and Clark in the Philippines. But it is growing concerned, because the Philippine communists are expanding their influence. Even though Marcos is gone, the communists have stepped up activities and are pressuring Aquino on all fronts.

The issue of U.S. military bases in the Philippines will undoubtedly be discussed. Because 2 days after the conclusion of the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, the foreign ministers of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the EEC will hold a conference. That will be a very important conference.

Even though economic matters will be the main topic of discussion, military matters will be discussed, too. ASEAN is still worried about the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border. But ASEAN probably won't become involved or form a military alliance. Instead, there will be bilateral cooperation, such as between Thailand and Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore, or Thailand and the Philippines. If a serious problem arises, there may be requests for cooperation and help. For example, requests may be made to borrow weapons and materials if there is a sudden shortage. It is quite possible that the United States will establish an arms depot in Thailand or some other ASEAN country.

We must quickly try to find a way to negotiate an end to the war in Cambodia. The important variables are the Soviet Union and China. It isn't necessary to involve the western bloc in this.

As for stockpiling weapons or establishing military bases in Thailand, we must think very carefully about this. It must be worth the cost. If the risk is too great, we should not get involved. Because this will just cause the Soviet Union to increase its strength in the region. In the long term, we will find ourselves in great difficulty. Because wherever the United States goes, there are always problems. And whenever the situation becomes serious, the eagle flies away and leaves the problems for others to solve. Examples are southern Vietnam, Indochina, Central America, and the Middle East.

Militarily, it is clear that no matter how many weapons you have, it is never enough. The terrible thing is that this hinders development on other fronts. Giant countries such as the United States, China, and the Soviet Union all want to have Thailand on their side. Thailand must be clever enough to negotiate with all sides for the direct benefit of Thailand. We must not allow anyone to lead us by the nose.

It's unfortunate that Vietnam is causing trouble along the Thai border. This reduces our options. The day that Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia completely, Thailand will be able to implement a more independent policy. The new administration will probably focus on this, because this is the best way out.

11943
CSO: 4207/269

EDITORIAL BLAMES U.S. FOR PHOBIA OF COMMUNISM

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand Condemns the United States"]

[Text] We will talk about Americans today. We won't focus just on the U.S. government, because other Americans may be at fault, too. After all, the U.S. government is of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Americans frequently like to remind Thailand that it is in debt to the United States for all the help that the United States has given. This year alone, it has given Thailand $110 million. What Americans lack is consideration for the feelings of others (krengchai). In English dictionaries, either British or American, it's very difficult to find the word "krengchai" because foreigners don't know what it means to be considerate of the feelings of others. This is very different from Asians. Because of this, when Asians have dealings with Europeans, they are always at a disadvantage. This is because Asians are always considerate of Europeans, but Europeans aren't considerate of Asians.

Americans are of European ancestry. Even though there are Americans who came from other continents, they are in the minority. Thus, just like Europeans, Americans don't know what it means to show consideration for Thailand. But they are very adept at reminding us of the debt that we owe them.

The United States claims that it has helped defend Thailand against the communists. But actually, most Thai don't even know what communism means. Those that do have only a very superficial knowledge. Wealthy American capitalists have a phobia about communism. The United States has infected wealthy Thai capitalists with this same phobia. Regardless of whether these people have national power or are just wealthy individuals, they all want U.S. support to prevent anyone from "sawing the legs out from underneath them." This enhances their prestige and so they show the same phobia. When American capitalists express a fear of communism, their Thai counterparts show the same degree of fear or even greater fear. Because it is difficult for communists to enter the United States. It is much easier for them to enter Thailand.

The wealthy people with this phobia have spread their fears to people throughout the country. Laws have been used to instill fear in those who are not afraid. Thus, the entire country is afraid even though no one knows what

communism is. It has even reached the point where people have had to change their names from "Mr Red" to "Mr White, Mr Green, or Mr Yellow" out of fear of being labeled a communist. The Red Meo tribesmen don't like to be called by that name because people may think that they are communists.

The United States has given Thailand money to oppose the communists, whom American capitalists fear to the bone, even though the communists are not anywhere near their doorstep. At the same time, they have constantly reminded us of the military and economic help that they have given us because they don't know the word "krengchai," which is not in the English dictionary.

Because of this, we will have to watch and see what the wealthy Thai capitalists who wield influence over politics will do. Will they become so alarmed about the possibility of the United States abandoning Thailand and allowing communists to sit right on our border that they pack their bags and go to live in the United States?

11943
CSO: 4207/271

DEMOCRATS WANT CHANGES IN ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Democrats Prepare To 'Throw Out' Revolutionary Council Orders; MPs Claim That These Are Outmoded and Unjust and That These Are Tools That the Police Use To Oppress Honest People"]

[Text] The Democrats are preparing to "throw out" Revolutionary Council orders in order to prevent suspected communists from being tried in a military court.

A news report stated that the Democrat Party has made plans to submit a draft law to repeal three Revolutionary Council orders and one order of the National Administrative Reform Council. In particular, they want to do away with those laws that require communists cases or cases involving national security to be tried in a military court.

Mr Suthat Ngoenmun, a Democrat MP from Ubon Ratchathani Province, said that the committee established by the party to consider laws viewed as outmoded has issued a resolution approving this. The important laws include Revolutionary Council orders issued during the administration of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon and laws passed during the time of the National Administrative Reform Council following the student and labor unrest in October 1976.

This committee of the Democrat Party is chaired by Mr Marut Bunnak, an MP from Bangkok Metropolitan. Mr Suthat and Dr Phiraphan Phasusuk, MPs from Yasothon, have been entrusted with the task of drafting the law to repeal these orders, which are viewed as being "unjust and out of date."

One Revolutionary Council order that they want to repeal is Order 253, which prohibits the sale of liquor between the hours of 0200 and 0500. This was promulgated on 16 November 1972. Violators can be imprisoned for up to 2 years and fined 4,000 baht.

Mr Suthat said that this order is a tool that corrupt police officials use to squeeze money from restaurants that sell liquor to customers during those hours.

The other three orders are orders 8, 14, and 30, which require suspected communists to be tried in a military court. Mr Suthat said that this is improper. Military courts should be used only during emergencies. In a military court, the defendant is at a disadvantage because the court's decision is final. The defendant does not have the right to file an appeal.

Mr Suthat said that he and Dr Phraphan are drafting a law to repeal these Revolutionary Council orders. This should be ready for deliberation by parliament after the general session gets underway in May.

11943
CSO: 4207/271

COLUMNIST SCORES POLITICIANS, NOTES SOCIALIST-MONARCHY COEXISTENCE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat Suntharapraphat: "Evil Politicians"]

[Text] Our politicians are busy campaigning. Spain, which is governed by the socialist party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, is holding an election on Sunday. The government party is almost assured of a victory. The people there are willing to allow the socialist party to remain in office. The party is expected to win 190 of the 350 seats.

In countries that prefer to do things openly and aboveboard, the political parties make it perfectly clear what their policies are. They don't conceal things or lie. They don't write beautiful-sounding party policies that they have no intention of implementing or that can't be implemented. This is different than in Thailand. If someone says that he is a socialist, he is persecuted relentlessly by those who charge that all socialists are communists. The problem is, certain tools are used to help persecute and attack the socialist parties here. Mistaken ideas are implanted in people's minds about the political system. There are socialist parties throughout the world. They aren't necessarily communist. There are several socialist countries with a king at the head.

Thailand's political parties recently announced their economic policies. The policies of many of these parties are worthless. These policies discuss everything but the issues. It's impossible to tell what the party's policy is. Some of the people running in the name of the party lack restraint and lack the qualifications to be a politician.

It is well known that there are many evil politicians in Thailand who pile up profits for themselves, betray their country to other countries, and create problems for the country. Such people will be the downfall of the country.

There are also politicians in the government who expose and criticize government matters. But they refuse to resign from the party in the government coalition. Shouldn't such politicians be called "brazen?" If they know that they can't get along, why do they stay?

Good politicians and political parties with unblemished reputations don't have to worry about the attacks made on them. They have to stand up and prove themselves. In particular, the mass media should make constructive criticism with the aim of helping politics to improve. Politicians should not spend huge sums buying votes. And there are the political parties that want to gain just seven or eight seats so that they can join the cabinet. Their only aim is to further their business interests and make profits. During this campaign, wealthy businessmen have spent huge sums of money. The good politicians want to help the country grow and move forward. But the evil politicians sometimes join together to "rob" the country.

This is quite common in the underdeveloped countries. In the Philippines, for example, Marcos put the country into debt and brought poverty and a whole host of other problems to the country. There have been many times when the same thing has been true in Thailand. Thailand has an abundance of natural resources and good environmental conditions. But it is still an underdeveloped country. My question is, why? Isn't it the evil politicians who are responsible for Thailand's problems?

11943
CSO: 4207/269

TNP LEADER SO ON STRATEGY, PARTY IMAGE

Bangkok MATICHON SUTSAPPADA in Thai 1 Jun 86 pp 13-15

[Interview with So Thonwisut, Chart Thai Party leader, place and date not specified]

[Text] [Question] How long have you known and how did you meet Maj Gen Praman Adireksarn?

[Answer] I have known him for 10 years. We play golf together. I have known his family for 10 years because we play golf together regularly.

[Question] How did you get to be the chief of the Chart Thai Party office?

[Answer] Major General Praman persuaded me to look for MP candidates in certain areas that are short of candidates, so I got candidates for him in provinces that are short of candidates; that's all. In the beginning, I told him that I have a lot of close friends. I have friends in every party; they are politicians in every party--around 70-80 percent of my friends are politicians, so I told Maj Gen Praman that I would help. He asked me and asked me again, so I said OK. However, I said that I would not help only the Chart Thai Party 100 percent because I have many friends. When friends want me to help, I can help if it does not hurt other friends.

[Question] Is the position that Major General Praman delegated to you broadly defined?

[Answer] I mostly have to look for members to candidate as party MPs. We have to watch the activities of our MPs--whether they enter the party according to its rules and whether they obey them. They must obey party rules and believe in the leader of the party, not in me. When I get them into the party, they must believe in him and his orders. I don't like to have a small net within a big net. I do not bargain with members when I get MP candidates; I don't like that practice. But because I respect the members, I do personal favors for them. This has nothing to do with the party. We have a lot of friends. I am not a Chart Thai Party member, either.

[Question] Right now, how many candidates have you found?

[Answer] Many, many.... But let's not talk about that; it concerns the party, it is party business. We found these candidates, so I know which ones they are. Those that I have found will not doublecross the party and create problems for it; that surely will not happen. I have nothing to do with former MPs; whatever they are or do, it is their own business. But my people must follow orders and listen to the party leader, not create problems to give him a headache, because he has to run the country and listen to the troubles of the people. He is not here to listen to the problems of a particular dozen MPs--he would not have time to help the country at all.

[Question] Are those who contact the Chart Thai Party accepted as MP candidates?

[Answer] There are some.

[Question] How many?

[Answer] This I cannot tell you because it is party business. If I say that we have found a lot of candidates, it hurts the party; if we say that we have found few candidates, it hurts the party. Do you understand?

[Question] Do you think you have any methods to help campaigning?

[Answer] This is party business. I don't know party policy, what the line is and how it is going to campaign. As for my people, I have methods to campaign. I am a straight shooter; my campaign will be straight forward. Whatever we want to say to the people, we will say.

[Question] Do you think the campaign this time will be expensive or that the party must help in the financial area?

[Answer] Once I get my people, I must help them campaign and the party must help the campaign, too. As for me helping, it is personal business that I cannot tell.

[Question] After the news that you would be the director of the party office, a lot of party members came and complained. With this kind of problem, are you going to continue in this position?

[Answer] I am not involved with the party. I work in this area with Mr Praman exclusively. I consider Mr Praman to be the highest person in the Chart Thai Party. Therefore, when other MPs complain about whomever having skeletons in the closet, when we talk and reason with them, they should understand. Whenever they complain, it does not concern me because those who know me, don't complain; but those who don't know me, complain. Is my name so frightening? So when "So" is in the party, they complain. Are they that scared?

[Question] There have been some comments that it has damaged the image of the party some.

[Answer] Damaged somewhat? I don't see any harm at all! Mr Kukrit has somebody like me, too.

[Question] How do you view this election?

[Answer] I think that it is good, that it is right that there is an election. The government is correct to dissolve the parliament and have a new election: the parliament is too messed up. People have grumbled about Prime Minister Prem; why not about me? (laughter)

[Question] Do you personally believe in individuals or parties?

[Answer] I don't play party favorites, but I play personal favorites. I don't favor any party in particular. Whatever party my people are affiliated with, if my friends think that I am an asset to them, I am willing to help all the time, if they want my help in any way. If they are my friends, I help but I have told the party leader that it is necessary that I have my friends in other parties.

[Question] Has Mr Phong Sarasin asked you to help him?

[Answer] You cannot mention any names because you know that we are close to every group. But we are happy to help anyone who asks for help and helping him would not harm the leaders of the Chart Thai Party.

[Question] Have many people approached you for help?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Who are they?

[Answer] I cannot tell you. There are a lot of them. Many of my friends are complaining because I have a policy that I don't want to play politics. I get involved in politics because I want to help Mr Praman improve his image. The general public likes to say that he is slippery like an eel, and they accuse him of being a black sheep. It is pathetic. He is in the national leadership but they accuse him in ways that he can not fight back, like.... The press like to indict and criticize him but he does not respond in any way. They also swear at him; it is like swearing at a saint. What is the use of it? He is a nice guy. I don't understand why the press always nags him on many issues, even though he is a good guy and a good talker.

[Question] In addition to Major General Praman, do you think that the Chart Thai Party has special or better things than other parties?

[Answer] I think that all political parties are alike. Every political party has the determination to come and run the country. Some enter to play politics as a profession, some enter to play politics for the fame, some play for the national interest. But everyone wants to go in as the government. We cannot blame any individual.

[Question] How do you perceive the image of previous MPs?

[Answer] I consider...only those political parties that damaged the MPs. Most MPs after parliament was dissolved went and rallied in Sanam Luang. Different parties went and bid for them to candidate them as MPs, but the majority of good MPs did not change political parties. But there were MPs who floated around to play hard in order to get rewards or higher prices.

The political stage is a real-life stage, not a play stage with temporary, short-lived stars. When the play ends, the stars go home; when the next act comes to play again, they ascend the stage and play again. This is a real-life situation, not a play. In a play, a star performs for money, but here the stars play for the future of the nation. Politicians should not be like that. I want the political parties to consider that party A and its adherents will leave and go to parties B, C, and D. These parties should not accept them, nor should parties A, B, and C accept party members that leave this or that party. Soon these rotten MPs will not exist; they will all be done. We must look for new people who have ideals and good ideas, who seriously want to help the country. But it will take time.

[Question] Does the rule stipulate that each party must send at least half of its number of MPs, which has made the parties need people to candidate.

[Answer] It is not necessary to compete for former MPs. There are a lot of new qualified people with good status and who are capable of helping the country. It is all messed up like this, so these new people do not want to come in, isn't it? They are afraid that their reputations will be ruined, just like Miss Thailand's. There are a lot more good looking women than Miss Thailand, but they do not participate in the pageant because the pageant image is ruined, that when you get to be Miss Thailand, you are sent to this or that big shot.

[Question] What is your opinion about the qualifications of businessmen who get involved in politics to protect their personal business?

[Answer] As for those businessmen that enter politics, I look at them as playing politics because they have secure businesses and money, and it is quite well known that they can make sacrifices for their country. However, those politicians who have insecure businesses enter politics hoping to have politics help lift and improve their businesses.

[Question] What are your opinions about the last group?

[Answer] They must enter politics for their own interests. I don't agree with that. Those who enter politics must be ready; they must have money, be well known and be reasonably dedicated. I think it is inappropriate if the family is still struggling for money. I think they should spend time to work to support their family, and shouldn't worry about the country. A lot of well-to-do persons with status should worry about the country.

I'm talking about people I have brought in. But if politicians or parties undertake a general search for this kind of people, Thailand will prosper far more and political parties will have more active people. I agree with retired senior civil servants who are still strong in spirit and physically entering politics because they are in trouble when all the kids have grown up.

[Question] The chief of Po Village said that he has the capability to get or prevent anybody from being elected in Chonburi. I don't know if the persons whom you send for candidates are able to do that?

[Answer] I brought my people into the Chart Thai Party, so I must be confident that they would win. But whether they will or not, I cannot predict. But I believe that my people are quite capable and that I have had some part in the fact that they might win.

[Question] Why don't you yourself stand as a candidate for MP?

[Answer] Right now I have to look for persons and help them campaign. I am ready to candidate when an MP dies or is fired or resigns or there is a reelection to replace one; then I would have the time. Right now, I don't have time.

[Question] Are you going to register in your home town of Phichit or somewhere else?

[Answer] Wherever. For myself, I can go anywhere. I have fought in every square inch of Thailand.

[Question] Would you win for sure if you register as a candidate?

[Answer] Not sure. Opponents have hands just like us, so we must fight them with whomever has a good chance to win.

[Question] What if the Chart Thai Party is the majority party in the government and you are invited to be the prime minister?

[Answer] I don't accept any political positions because I am not a politician.

[Question] Does it seem that everyone wants to be prime minister?

[Answer] I consider it enough that I am well known, respected, influential with good social status, and I have kids and a wife. I don't want to set as prime minister and serve my people. I don't have that much time to sacrifice to my friends. Hundreds of my friends would come to ask for help; if I helped them, I would lose my job. If I had the job, I would lose my friends; tnerefore, I remain doing nothing. I wouldn't accept any political position.

[Question] I learned that news travels very fast, that whenever any thing happens concerning au election or a candidate, that you know it all.

[Answer] You already know who I am; therefore, my intelligence must be faster than others. I have my own connections everywhere. You know who I am; I know that news travels very fast.

[Question] As you move in the circles of the power brokers, will there be any bloodshed in this election?

[Answer] I don't think so. People might get hit on the head only if they swear at another. To campaign is to say what the party is good at. Regardless of whether any party campaigns, people at a bar will kill each other. They may be all drunk, but if they stay at their tables not looking for trouble or fighting, there will not be any problem, except for those guys with bad mouths who swear at each other and get into fights. Those who fight might kill each other; too bad.

[Question] You say you are going to improve the Chart Thai Party image; how?

[Answer] I will try to make the party have more discipline. In particular, I will try to explain to the members who administer the party to be good models for the party. A political party has regulations; even the head of a party must follow the regulations that he has laid out himself: He has laid out regulations which he cannot violate. If everyone follows party regulations, the image of the party will improve. Everyone knows the regulations, but those who have skeletons in the closet don't try to read party regulations; they only hurt themselves.

[Question] Between General Prem, General Athit and MR Kukrit, who is more suited to be prime minister?

[Answer] For me as a member of the Chart Thai Party, Maj Gen Praman Adireksan is the most suitable. The others do not deserve to be, except that the Chart Thai Party has too few votes. The Chart Thai Party is ready to support whomever the people want. I am a member of the Chart Thai Party, so I cannot criticize Prime Minister Prem, General Athit or Professor Kukrit. It would be like doublecrossing the Chart Thai Party to say that this one is good, that one is not good.

[Question] How long have you been interested in politics?

[Answer] I was in jail in the United States for 2 months and in Thailand for 1 year, 2 months and 22 days, so I had time to think. I relaxed, nobody bothered me. I thought that when I came out I would go into politics to solve certain issues. I have experience and have seen many things in many areas that should be changed and improved.

[Question] Which areas?

[Answer] The economy and human rights, the standard of living of the Thai people. For example, I was imprisoned in America. The first day I was arrested, the next day I was sent to court; they don't just lock you in jail. When the Chart Thai Party is the government, I will have them solve this thing.

[Question] Who in political circles outside of Maj Gen Praman do you respect?

[Answer] Major General Praman is the only one. There are others I respect also, but I cannot say right now because I am with Major General Praman.

[Question] Why can't you say?

[Answer] There is honor among thieves! When I gave my word that I would help Mr Praman, I must help Mr Praman.

[Question] Do you give speeches when you campaign?

[Answer] Some. I cannot talk flowery language; I am a straight shooter. I cannot translate, and when I talk, I don't need other people to translate for me. I understand what I say to people. I cannot talk flowery language like others who are politicians; I am not a politician.

[Question] How many children do you have?

[Answer] Four boys who are studying in the United States and one girl studying here.

[Question] Will you let them get into politics after they graduate?

[Answer] If I would not let my children play politics, I would not be involved in politics. I got involved in politics hoping to have my children play politics.

[Question] Are you going to make them get in the Chart Thai Party?

[Answer] I don't know yet. They might set up a party themselves; this is up to them. I feel that they want to play politics, that the are interested in politics because they are studying in this area. Consequently, I think I should get involved in politics to pave the way for them.

[Question] As for yourself, if Mr Praman did not ask you to stay like this, could you relax and go wherever you want?

[Answer] It's like this: It is troublesome wherever I go because the press is waiting. It is bothersome. The godfather has the right to die and the godfather has the right to be killed, too. [laughter]

[Question] Were you a godfather when you were in jail?

[Answer] Not true. I was just another criminal who had to follow prison rules.

Most politicians are old. They had been spanked by their kindergarten teachers, but they didn't go past the 4th grade. They were trained to stay within the rules, but when they got older and became politicians, they often did not have good manners. They often didn't stay within the rules because they

were already very old. Politicians who have been prisoners before don't change parties. While in prison, most of them had to follow rules and stay within the law. Politicians should be sent for training there. [Laughter]

[Question] What did you do when you were in prison?

[Answer] I was in prison in the United States for 2 months and in Thailand for 1 year, 1 month and 22 days. Prison conditions in Thailand and the United States are the same. Mostly, there is nothing to do, just sit around doing nothing, weaving baskets. The Corrections Department takes good care of prisoners. There are no problems except for those prisoners who are naughty for whom there must be some reforms so that they follow the rules.

[Question] What other business are you doing now?

[Answer] Many types of business. They are old businesses, but I cannot tell you.

[Question] How about the video business?

[Answer] My men mostly do it for me, mostly the rice trade. I trade a lot of things, many businesses, but mostly my men do them for me.

[Question] Hove you completely stopped your show business?

[Answer] I am not involved at all. But my former men came and asked for help.

[Question] Why are you said to be the godfather of show business?

[Answer] They claim that I am the godfather of show business; I say that I am not, that I am just a regular person. Godfathers are those who have died and people raise shrines for them [laughter] and ask them for underground lottery numbers and other things. But I am still alive, sc I am not a godfather. I am not an influential figure, but I have many friends. Is that wrong?

[Question] Do you think of publishing another newspaper?

[Answer] I have the PAYATHAI newspaper, which is mine. It is issued every 10 days, but it might become a daily. I am not sure; it depends on my mood. I am waiting for the right time because the paper is still known.

[Question] Do you still communicate with village chief Thoong Ongchaiwat (the godfather of Tha Ko Phayouhakhiri Precient)?

[Answer] Yes. We are relatives; we call each other on the phone every day. I have the same parents as he. There are 7 of us. The boys are Thoong and me and another brother in Phetchabun, and the next one is a public administrator in Phichit.

[Question] Why do you each have different last names, like your name is So Thonwisut?

[Answer] It is a name I invented myself. Thoong's last name is his own invention. Everyone of us made up our own last name, just to compete, just to outdo each other. We did not know who to compete with, so we competed with each other. There is no other reason. We were born poor so we had to compete and now we no longer keep our former last name, Sukkamon, which is my grandmother's on my father's side.

[Question] How long did it take you to establish yourself?

[Answer] I started at the age of 11 years old. I have worked for my living since I was 11 years old, but only in an honest way. My siblings are all like that.

[Question] When did you gain your wealth?

[Answer] From the age of 25 to how; I am 48.

12597/6662
CSO: 4207/258

CENTRAL PROVINCE FARMERS CONTINUE TO FACE RICE PRICE DROP

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A reporter in Suphanburi reported that at 1100 hours on 12 June, farm leaders from various districts in Suphanburi Province, including Mr Montri Wongwaiphaisan, the president of the Suphanburi Farmers Group, and Mr Suwan Khathawut, Mr Suthep Sangachan, Mr Damri Prangwutiphong, Mr Chaloem Phanchopsing, Mr Bunchuai Phanphuak, Mr Sanga Sinamngoen, and another 15 people, held a meeting at the Suphanburi agricultural hall in order to discuss the sale of the second rice crop. Rice prices have now fallen to about 1,500-1,700 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. This is far below production costs, with the result that the farmers are encountering serious problems.

Those at the meeting discussed a broad range of topics. In the end, a resolution was passed to submit a note to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, in order to have help provided as soon as possible. Those at the meeting passed another resolution stating that if the government did not respond within 15 days and no action was taken to help the farmers, the farmers in Suphanburi and nearby provinces would gather at the Don Chedi grounds in Don Chedi District, Suphanburi Province, in order to stage a protest.

Mr Montri Wongwaiphaisan, the president of the Suphanburi Farmers Group, told DAILY NEWS that the farmers have to do this in order to ask for justice from the government. Rice prices are now very low. The farmers are experiencing serious difficulties. The government should take serious action to help the farmers. The Suphanburi Farmers Group and farmers from throughout the country will announce their position. They will support those political parties that have ideals. They will support any party that is willing to support the farmers by pushing for the establishment of an agricultural council in order to solve the problems of the farmers.

11943
CSO: 4207/269

COLUMNIST SEES FOREIGN INVESTOR FAULT FOR TANTALUM FIASCO

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Slap in the Face column by Pleo Singoen: "A Path That People Refuse to Take"]

[Text] Things are probably calm enough now for us to discuss what happened at the tantalum plant. Let's try to total the pluses and minuses, see how much we should accept and reject, and see whether there are better ways than using force to destroy things.

It can be said that Thailand is lucky to have this type of ore. There are only three such plants in the world. Phuket is the fourth place. And the ore here is of better quality than that found elsewhere.

This project was initiated and brought into being by a Malaysian financier who was carrying on business activities in Phuket in cooperation with a well-known family. But they got into an argument and so this project was implemented in cooperation with another family. This is an old matter stemming from the Kriangsak and Prem 1 and 2 administrations. Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan was the minister of industry. The project was submitted to the Office of the Board of Investment, which was headed by Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The project was approved and was promoted by the Board of Investment.

I, too, approve of this project. But the Ministry of Industry gave permission to build the plant in a community that is an international tourist center. How could it do that? This is the criticism that should be leveled against the Ministry of Industry, particularly the minister at that time, and the Department of Industrial Works.

Another thing is that even though the World Bank has provided financial support for this project, as have financial institutions of the Thai government, the largest shareholder is a Malaysian businessman. What is worrisome is that the profits from this valuable natural resource will flow out of the country instead of helping to enrich our country and people. Because the investment promotion will provide this major shareholder with a loophole that he can use to extract profits for 10 years.

Please understand that none of the Thai shareholders has done anything to harm the nation or people. They invested money legally. This is something that should be supported. We can't survive without investment. In solving this problem, we must be reasonable. We shouldn't become emotional or listen to those who want to stir up trouble because their interests have been affected.

This also concerns international investment. If we act too hastily without maintaining flexibility and leaving ourselves a graceful way out, we will be inviting disaster on the investment front. This could harm our reputation and damage the trust that other countries have in us.

The thing that is wrong and that needs to be corrected is that we have been too careless. We have based things on the idea that the lives of the Thai people are not as valuable as the machinery. The financiers have based things on convenience. The land owned by the investors was chosen as the location for the plant. But by chance, that land happened to be part of the "pearl of Asia."

There is no problem that can't be solved if we show courage, admit our mistakes, and forge ahead. Just saying "sorry" won't help anything.

11943
CSO: 4207/270

FURTHER REPORT ON CHIANG MAI REGISTRATION OF KMT TROOPS

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 12, 11

[Unattributed report: "Order Given To Survey KMT Troops, Carry Out Final Registration"]

[Text] Chiang Mai has announced that KMT troops are to return to their original domicile.

Chiang Mai Province is surveying and registering KMT troops who are living in northern Thailand, particularly those living along the border in Chiang Mai Province. This was revealed by Sublieutenant Phet Khumson, the deputy governor of Chiang Mai Province.

Sublieutenant Phet said that the province will survey and register KMT soldiers in Fang, Chiang Dao, and Mae Ai districts and Wiang Haeng Branch District. These districts all border Burma.

This is the fifth and final registration. All unregistered KMT soldiers from these areas who have gone to visit relatives or who are living elsewhere must return to their original place of domicile in order to register.

The deputy provincial governor said that if a KMT soldier fails to return to his original domicile and does not register, he will not have another chance to register. Each person must register with officials in person even though officials have their names. The purpose of this registration is to conduct a survey and take pictures in order to make identification cards identifying them as group 5 KMT soldiers. This will help identify them, their families, and their place of residence. It will be evidence that they are not vagrants or Haw Chinese who have slipped into the country illegally. Because such people can be arrested and deported.

These KMT soldiers became separated from the main body of KMT government forces in 1949 when the communist People's Liberation Army won the civil war in China and Chiang Kai-shek had to flee to Taiwan. These KMT forces became separated because they were in Yunnan Province in southernmost China. The communists drove them out of the country into the Shan state, from where they moved into the southwestern region of Laos.

After that, these KMT forces came to resemble a political tong that threatened the local people. They also worked as mercenaries for the CIA, which used them to carry on espionage activities in southern China in preparation for a KMT attack on the mainland to regain power there. But that never happened.

The activities of the KMT caused problems for Burma and so the Burmese government made appeals to the United Nations on two separate occasions. When it became known that the United States was supporting these KMT forces, the United States had to agree to move these forces from the Shan state to Taiwan. But only the older people who could not fight were moved. All the able-bodied people were moved across the border into northern Thailand, where they continued to work for the CIA. At the same time, they became involved in narcotics trafficking activities.

In Thailand, the KMT forces divided into two groups. One group was located at Doi Mae Salong in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. This group was led by Gen Lao Tuan. The other group was located in Chiang Dao District in Chiang Mai Province. It was led by Gen Lao Lee. When Gen Lao Tuan died 5 years ago, Gen Lui Y Thian took command at Doi Mae Salong.

The KMT forces at Doi Mai Salong established a village named Santikhiri. The KMT in Chiang Dao, which lived at Nong Uk, changed the name to Ban Arunothai. Both groups continue to contact minority groups in Burma in order to engage in narcotics trafficking activities. Both of these villages are for KMT forces alone. Thai people, the owners of the land, can't enter these villages unless they have received permission from the head of the KMT. But conversely, the KMT can travel anywhere they want to in Thailand. This is evident from the fact that when Chiang Mai Province undertook to register these people, it had to issue an announcement to have these people return to their original place of domicile. This showed that no one knew where these people had gone.

11943
CSO: 4207/271

HAW CHINESE GET OFFICIAL IMMIGRATION STATUS

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Fifty Thousand Flee Into Thailand; Most Have Entered Mae Sai and Fang"]

[Text] A news report stated that officials have mobilized forces to drive out the Haw Chinese who have entered Thailand illegally and who are carrying on business activities in competition with Thai. This was revealed by Police Maj Gen Wichai Wichaithonphat, the deputy commissioner of the Police Provincial 3.

Police Maj Gen Wichai said that military, police, and civilian officials have launched a joint operation to round up Haw chinese who entered the country illegally. Since last month, approximately 2,000 Haw Chinese have been arrested. Approximately 40,000 Haw Chinese are living illegally in Thailand's 17 northern province. Most of these are living in Fang District in Chiang Mai Province and Mae Sai District in Chiang Rai Province.

The Ministry of Interior has announced that the Haw Chinese must register for yellow cards in the district where they are living in order to show that they have entered the country legally. They must stay in the authorized areas. They cannot move or travel about here and there.

The news report stated that since this was announced, approximately 8,000 Haw Chinese living in Fang District have gone to register. In Mae Sai District, approximately 6,000 have gone to register.

Police Maj Gen Wichai said that after they have registered and been issued a yellow card, those Haw Chinese who have lived in Thailand for 5 to 10 years may be registered as Thai citizens. Officials will issue them identification cards. About 1,000 Haw Chinese have already been issued identification cards. Another 7,000 to 8,000 have been issued temporary identification cards.

11943
CSO: 4207/271

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 7 - 20 JUL

7 - 13 Jul

BK141103 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bankok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 7-13 July:

National level: SPK in English at 1137 GMT on 11 July reports that in 1985, 39,033 metric tons of corn were harvested from 35,550 hectares with 12,871 hectares in the Province of Kandal, 12,100 hectares in Kompong Cham, 4,346 hectares in Prey Veng, and 2,088 hectares in Kratie. The report also says that this year Cambodian farmers plan to grow 62,000 hectares of corn, including 41,000 hectares of red corn, and that 26,000 hectares had already been planted by June.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 July reports that by mid-June, peasants in Prey Chhor District had sold more than 500 metric tons of paddy and more than 100 metric tons of soybean to the state and [word indistinct] than 460 metric tons of paddyin patriotic contribution. In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 10 July, the radio says that by mid-June peasants in Stoeng Trang District had retilled more than 450 hectares of land; sowed 280 hectares of rice; transplanted 140 hectares of various types of rice; and planted 1,300 hectares of highland rice. At 0430 GMT on 11 July, the radio reports that by early July peasants in Kompong Siem District had sold 225 metric tons of rice to the state and paid 290 metric tons in patriotic contribution. On 12 July at 0430 GMT, the radio reports that by 9 June peasants in Memot District had sold more than 3,850 metric tons of paddy to the state and paid almost 190 metric tons in patriotic contribution. According to SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 8 July, peasants in Dambe District had sold about 900 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state by mid-June.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: At 1300 GMT on 7 July, the radio reports that by early June peasants in the province had retilled more than 5,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 35 hectares of rice, transplanted or broadcast more than 3,000 hectares of rice, and planted more than 500 hectares of

other crops. According to SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 12 July, peasants in the province had sold to the state more than 13,500 hectares of paddy by the end of April.

Takeo Province: At 1300 GMT on 7 July, the radio reports that by early June more than 3,100 metric tons of surplus paddy had been bought from peasants in Kaoh Andet District, and more than 500 metric tons had been paid as patriotic contribution. In another report at 0430 GMT on 12 July, the radio says that by the end of June peasants in the province had tilled more than 26,000 hectares of land; sowed 9,900 metric tons of rice; and transplanted more than 7,000 hectares of rice.

Kompong Speu Province: According to a report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 8 July, so far 8,600 metric tons of foodstuff have been bought from peasants in the province. At 1300 GMT on 9 July, the radio reports that by 24 June peasants in Samraong Tong District had harvested more than 380 hectares of dry season rice; tilled more than 2,600 hectares of land; sowed more than 1,000 hectares of rice; transplanted more than 370 hectares of various types of rice; and planted almost 600 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on 12 July, the radio reports that by 24 June peasants in Kong Pisei District had harvested more than 180 hectares of early rice with an average yeild of more than 2 metric tons per hectare and adds that by early July almost 3,200 hectares of land had been tilled, more than 1,000 hectares of rice sowed, almost 500 hectares of rice transplanted, and almost 600 hectares of subsidary crops planted.

Svay Rieng Province: At 0430 GMT on 8 July, the radio reports that by mid-June peasants in Svay Teap District had tilled more than 1,100 hectares of land, broadcast 80 hectares of rice, and produced more than 1,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer.

Kompong Som municipality: According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 9 July, by 23 June peasants in the city had cleared 70 hectares of land; retilled almost 4,900 hectares of land; sowed almost 1,100 hectares of rice; and transplanted almost 5 hectares of early rice.

Kandal Province: According to SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 7 July, by mid-June peasants in Kandal Stoeng District had tilled 920 hectares of the 12,500 hectares planned for rice cultivation this season; sowed 197 hectares of rice, including 35 hectares of IR-36 rice; and covered another 636 hectares with rice. SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 12 July reports that by mid-June peasants in the province had tilled 20,000 hectares of land; 1,600 hectares had been sowed and another 11,200 hectares planted with subsidiary crops and rice. The report also says that almost 5,300 hectares of land had been reclaimed. The same report says that after harvesting their dry season rice, peasants in Kaoh Thom District had sold to the state 122 metric tons of paddy and 8 metric tons of beans. At 0430 GMT on 13 July, the radio reports that the provincial trade service, in May, bought more than 1,800 metric tons of paddy from peasants.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in French at 1211 GMT on 7 July reports that by the end of the first half of this year, peasants in the province had tilled almost 25,000 hectares of the planned 232,500 hectares; 11,500 hectares had been planted with various types of rice and another 3,300 hectares sowed; more than 4,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops had also been planted, including 3,000 hectares of corn. The same report also says that the provincial agricultural service has provided 1,990 metric tons of chemical fertilizers and 40 metric tons of rice seeds to peasants who have reclaimed 1,300 hectares of land. By the end of May, the report says peasants in the province had sold more than 9,600 metric tons of rice to the state. In another report transmitted at 1118 GMT on 7 July, SPK English says that by the end of June, peasants in Baphnum District had tilled 2,000 hectares of land; sowed 450 hectares of rice; and transplanted another 100 hectares. The report adds that this monsoon season, peasants in the district plan to grow rice on 19,850 hectares; 350 hectares of land have been reclaimed in the district. For its part, the local agricultural service has provided 200 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to peasants.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 7 July reports that by the beginning of this month, peasants in Bana District had tilled more than 1,900 hectares of land and planted 1,500 hectares of rice; 230 hectares of cassava, sweet potato, bean, and vegetables, and 50 hectares of jute, peanut and sugar cane had also been planted. According to SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 12 July, so far peasants in the province have sowed 24,000 hectares of rice and transplanted another 200 hectares of the planned 330,000 hectares; 5,700 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops had also been planted.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 8 July reports that by the end of June peasants in the province had sold to the state 4,897 metric tons of rice, 33 metric tons of dried fish, 18 metric tons of pig, 6 metric tons of kapok, and 5 metric tons of palm sugar. The report adds that in May alone 600 metric tons of surplus rice were sold to the state.

Pursat Province: According to the radio at 2300 GMT on 11 July, by mid-May peasants in Kandieng District had sold almost 2,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, including patriotic contribution.

14 - 20 Jul

BK211045 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 14-20 July:

National level: SPK English at 1120 GMT on 17 July reports that by early this month, peasants throughout Cambodia had plowed 356,000 hectares of land for this monsoon rice crop. Of the plowed area, 137,000 hectares were worked by tractors, which were sent by the Machinery Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The figure represents 86 percent of the plan, or up by 48,600 hectares; Pursat 10,700 hectares; and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey with 5,550, topping the plan by 1,650 hectares, 2,700 hectares, and 1,550

hectares, respectively. In this monsoon rice cropping, the peasants plan to till 1,770,000 hectares of land. The peasants had also raised rice seedlings on 42,900 hectares and planted rice on 200,000 hectares by transplanting and direct sowing, including 96,000 hectares of floating rice. Kompong Thom Province took the lead by sowing floating rice on 22,700 hectares, followed by the Provinces of Battambang, Takeo, and Prey Veng with 18,800 hectares, 17,230 hectares, and 11,600 hectares, respectively. Besides rice, the peasants also grew subsidiary food and industrial crops. In the same period, 35,550 hectares were put under corn, 4,500 hectares under cassave and potatoes, and 6,100 hectares under vegetables. Short-term industrial crops were cultivated on over 32,000 hectares, including 12,800 hectares of beans, 13,000 hectares of sesame, 2,860 hectares of sugar cane, 3,600 hectares of jute, and a number of hectares with cotton, tobacco, and lotus.

Kampot Province: SPK in English at 1100 GMT on 18 July reports that despite unfavorable weather, peasants in Kampot Province had by early July plowed 40,500 hectares of land and raised rice seedlings on 7,703 hectares. They transplanted rice on 8,00 0 hectares near water sources, including 7,000 hectares of short-term rice. For this monsoon, they expected to plant rice on 98,200 hectares and reclaim 1,700 additional hectares of waste land. SPK French at 1132 GMT on 19 July adds that by last month, the peasants had sold the state more than 430 metric tons of surplus paddy. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 July reports that despite prolonged drought during the 1985 rainy season, peasants of Kampot District planted 7,800 hectares of rice and 870 hectares of subsidiary food crops and have also planted 360 hectares of dry-season rice, or more than 103 percent of plan. The same service at 1300 GMT on 20 July reports that by 15 June the trade service of Kampot Province had bought more than 4,800 metric tons of paddy and collected nearly 2,700 metric tons in patriotic contributions.

Kandal Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 16 July, the secretary of Kaoh Thom District party committee said that almost 6,880 hectares of rice had been transplanted, 3,910 hectares of corn planted, more than 206 hectares of land reclaimed, and more than 660 metric tons of paddy collected.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 14 July reports that the trade service of the province had bought more than 13,330 metric tons of rice, 1,600 metric tons of soybeans, and 100 metric tons of mung bean by the end of June. The radio at 1300 GMT on 14 July reports that by 20 June peasants in Cheung Prey District had sold more than 1,060 metric tons and paid 450 metric tons of paddy in patriotic contributions to the state. Another report by Phnom Penh Radio broadcast at 1300 GMT on 20 July says that by early July peasants of Chamka Leu District had sold more than 300 metric tons and paid nearly 70 metric tons of paddy in patriotic contributions to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 16 July reports that since the beginning of the year, peasants in the province have

sold the state 3,477 metric tons of paddy, 124 metric tons of beans, and 33 metric tons of dried fish. The peasants of Baribo District had by mid-June tilled more than 1,400 hectares of fields, sowed 450 hectares of rice, and planted through direct sowing more than 1,500 hectares of rice out of 8,000 hectares earmarked for the current main rice crop. They also reclaimed 450 hectares of land. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 17 July reports that by early July peasants of Kompong Leng District had harvested more than 1,400 hectares of dry-season rice, retilled more than 1,200 hectares of ricefields, and broadcast more than 970 hectares of floating rice. In an interview reported by Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 20 July, the secretary of Samakki Meanchey District party committee says that local people have tilled more than 751 hectares of land, sowed 216 hectares of late rice out of the 320 hectares earmarked for the rainy-season rice crop, 195 hectares of medium rice, and 58 hectares of early rice and planted more than 399 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Speu Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 19 July, by 24 June peasants in the province had tilled more than 12,700 hectares of land, sowed nearly 4,600 hectares of rice, transplanted nearly 1,800 hectares of rice, and planted more than 3,800 hectares of subsidiary crops. The radio at 0430 GMT on 14 July says that by the end of June peasants of Aoral District had planted more than 360 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Another radio broadcast at 0430 GMT on 18 July says that by 5 July peasants of Samraong Tong District had tilled nearly 3,800 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,300 hectares of various types of rice, put more than 600 hectares under rice through transplanting, planted more than 650 hectares of subsidiary food crops, and collected nearly 14,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer. Another cast at 0430 GMT on 20 July reports that so far peasants in Bar Set District have retilled 3,700 hectares of land, sowed 1,200 hectares of rice seeds, transplanted 300 hectares of rice seedlings, and put 900 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 20 July reports that the trade service has so far purchased 3,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. The radio at 1300 GMT on 18 July reports that peasants of Santuk District plowed and broadcast floating rice on 4,500 hectares, including 3,300 hectares with the use of tractors, broadcast more than 230 hectares of early rice, planted more than 570 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and sowed more than 170 hectares of rice in June.

Stung Treng Province: SPK in English at 1119 GMT on 20 July reports that in the first half of this year, peasants in the province sold the state 1,068 metric tons of their surplus rice and 32 metric tons of beans.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 18 July reports that by 20 June the trade service in Takeo had bought more than 9,500 metric tons and collected more than 5,900 metric tons of rice in patriotic contributions.

/6662
CSO: 4212/91

BRIEFS

SRV RADIO-TV DELEGATION--A delegation of Vietnam's Radio and Television Commission headed by Comrade Le Qui, vice chairman of the commission, arrived in the PRK on the morning of 17 July at the invitation of the general directorate of the Voice of the Cambodian People radio for an official friendship visit. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Van Sengli, deputy director general of the Voice of the Cambodian People radio, and several cadres from the general directorate of the radio. Comrade Do Minh Chau, counsellor to the SRV Embassy to Cambodia, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK] /6662

RATANAMONDOL DISTRICT COMBAT SUCCESSES--During the 1st 6 months of this year, the Armed Forces of Ratanamondol District of Battambang Province killed 73 enemies, wounded 17, and captured another in various sweeping operations. They also seized 18 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jul 86 BK] /6662

THANKS FROM GDR'S STOPH--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The message noted: I am very happy to receive your congratulations on my reelection as the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. I am convinced that bond of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK will further strengthen and develop in the interests of peace and socialism and the interests of our two peoples. I wish your good health and new victories in your tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86 BK] /6662

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO STOPH--Recently, Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Will Stoph, premier of the GDR. The message says: On your 72d birthday, allow me to express warmest congratulations. I am convinced that, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will be further expanded and deepened. I would like to wish you good health, longevity, and great successes in carrying out the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86 BK] /6662

GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADER--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Wojciech Jaruselski on his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The message noted: We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the PZPR with you as its head, the communists and heroic Polish people will score new and greater victories in implementing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress aimed at building an advanced socialist society in Poland. We wish you good health and more brilliant victories in fulfilling your noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86 BK] /6662

KPRAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED--[From the "Roundup of Salient Events During the Past Week" Feature]--According to the statistics we received from various battlefields, during the past week our armed forces and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action more than 200 enemies of all stripes, including 123 killed on the spot and 32 others captured. We seized 114 assorted weapons, 603 support shells, 3 telegraphic equipment, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4212/91

REGULATIONS ON COMPENSATION FOR LAND USE ISSUED

Haiphong HAI HONG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] On 15 January, the municipal people's committee issued Decision No 42-QDUB promulgating provisional regulations on compensation for losses caused by the use of farmland for purposes other than agroforestry production. Below is the full text of the decision:

In pursuance of Decision No 201-CP of 1 July 1980 of the Council of Ministers on "uniform land management and strengthening land management throughout the country" and Resolution No 37 of 20 July 1985 of the municipal CPV committee standing committee on "land management, exploitation, and use"; and in order to ensure the legal, rational, and economical use of farmland and simultaneously to motivate various organizations and the people to contribute and invest materials in new land opening, arable area expansion, soil transformation, crop rotation, and multicropping with a view to making up for the decrease in farmland area caused by the need of organizations and citizens to use farmland for purposes other than agroforestry production--and pending an official decision by the Council of Ministers on this matter--the municipal people's committee is issuing provisional regulations on "the system of compensation for losses caused by the use of farmland for purposes other than agroforestry production." These regulations will apply to the Haipong municipal area.

Chapter I

General Principles

Article 1. Public agencies, enterprises, state farms and forests, army units, collective and social organizations, and citizens (hereinafter called farmland users) who use farmland for purposes other than agroforestry production shall compensate for losses caused by such use prior to taking possession of the land.

Article 2. Compensation for losses caused by farmland use shall be based on land categories, reckoned in monetary terms, and paid to the state budget for planned investment in opening new lands, building sea dikes, expanding the arable area, and transforming the soil.

Chapter II

Compensation Rates

Article 3. Compensation shall be paid once and correspond to the gross output converted to paddy equivalent, yielded during a fixed period in each land zone, and calculated according to the market price applicable at the time of compensation.

Compensation shall cover a period of 10 years for category 1 land yielding 80 quintals or more per hectares; 8 years for category 2 land yielding from 70 to 79 quintals per hectare; 7 years for category 3 land yielding from 60 to 69 quintals per hectare; 6 years for category 4 land yielding from 50 to 59 quintals per hectare; 5 years for category 5 land yielding from 40 to 49 quintals per hectare; 4 years for category 6 land yielding from 30 to 39 quintals per hectare; and 3 years for category 7 land yielding less than 30 quintals per hectare.

Article 4. If projects are to be built on farmland for a long time, in addition to the compensation rates indicated in Article 3, a sum of money shall be paid according to the location and type of terrain and computed according to a coefficient ranging from 0.5-2 in the following cases:

-- Coefficient 2 for land adjacent to the municipality.

-- Coefficient 1.5 for land adjacent to the cities of Kien An and Do Son.

-- Coefficient 1 for land adjacent to other towns.

-- Coefficient 0.1-1 for land bordering on interdistrict and interprovincial roads.

-- Coefficient 1.5 for zones used to grow flower plants and crops yielding special products for export.

-- Coefficient 2 for high-level fields.

-- Coefficient 1 for areas with firm and stable ground.

Article 5. The compensation rates mentioned in Articles 3 and 4 will be reduced in the following cases:

a. Conerning projects to be built according to a decision of the municipal people's committee, a reduction of 90 and 80 percent will be granted to water conservancy and communication projects, respectively.

b. Concerning projects which will directly promote agroforestry production according to plan and which have been ratified by competent authorities, a reduction of 80 and 70 percent will be granted to water conservancy and communication projects, respectively.

c. A reduction of 25 percent will be granted to national defense projects.

d. A reduction of 25 percent will be granted to villages and cooperatives which are engaged in agroforestry production but use land to build projects not directly promoting production.

e. A reduction of 25-50 percent will be granted to agricultural cooperative members who are given land on which to build houses.

Afticle 6. If the land user needs to use farmland for other purposes within a fixed period, the compensation method indicated in Article 3 shall be applied and the number of years covered by the compensation shall correspond to the land use period plus the time wasted because a production season on this land has been missed. The land user shall sign a contract with the land owner. If the use--though temporary--badly affects land quality, such as by removing the fat soil layer or polluting it, additional compensation shall be paid and computed with the coefficients mentioned in Article 4.

Chapter III

Organization of the Collection, Management, and Use of Compensation

Article 7. Land users shall pay compensation in full at one time according to Chapter II provisions to ward or district people's committees, which will then proceed with registration and the transfer of the right to use land.

Based on certificates of registration and the transfer of the right to use land issued by ward or district people's committees, the municipal land management committee will complete formalities to enable the municipal people's committee to examine each case and issue land use certificates according to the spirit of Decision No 201-CP of 1 July 1980 of the Council of Ministers and Directive No 299-TTg of the premier.

Based on certificates issued by district, ward, and municipal people's committees authorizing the use of farmland, people's committees in villages, subwards, and towns will hand over land to the new user and effect the transfer of its cadastral number in the state register.

Article 8. Ward and district people's committees are directly responsible for collecting the compensation paid by land users according to regulations and for transferring 75 percent of this money to the municipal budget. The remaining 25 percent--considered as a whole 100 percent--shall be apportioned as follows: 90 percent of it shall be allotted according to plan to villages and subwards whose land has been taken away so that they may use this sum to intensify cultivation and transform the soil; the remaining 10 percent shall be used by wards and districts to defray professional expenditures incurred by the sector in charge of managing farmland in these localities.

Article 9. The municipal planning commission, land management committee, and financial service have the duty to help the municipal people's committee guide the implementation of the land use plan, examine and ratify compensation rates, control and urge wards and districts to collect, and use the compensation according to regulations.

Chapter IV

Implementation Provisions

Article 10. As of 15 January 1986, the provisional regulations on the system of compensation flor losses caused by the use of farmland for purposes other than agroforestry production will take effect throughout the municipal area. In addition to the land use compensation to be paid according to regulations, a fine ranging from 10-50 percent of the compensation rate will be imposed on any organization or citizen violating the above regulations. If the violation causes serious loss to the socialist or citizen's property, administrative measures or legal proceedings may be taken.

[Signed]

The Haiphong Municipal People's Committee

9332/6662
CSO: 4209/609

BRIEFS

INCREASED CEMENT PRODUCTION--During a 3-month emulation movement for productive labor, the cement factory yielded 72,172 tons of cement, fulfilling 102 percent of the first-quarter plan norm and exceeding output in the corresponding period last year by more than 6,000 tons. The factory held a conference of workers and civil servants to motivate all cadres, workers, and civil servants to remove difficulties with material and energy supply--especially Hon Gai coal--to implement the production plan in the first months of this year. Assembly, mechanical engineering, and motor shops exerted great efforts to repair machines and equipment and to overcome breakdowns quickly in order to put kiln No 4 into production. Workers at the Trang Kenh stone mine produced enough stone to serve the cement production line. The factory positively cared for the material and moral lives of laborers to set their minds at ease while emulating in productive labor. The factory will achieve the target of 80,000 tons of cement according to the second-quarter plan, which will include 3,000 tons of P.600 high-grade cement to serve important construction projects. [Text] [Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Apr 86 p 1] 9332/6662

CSO: 4209/609

BRIEFS

CAT BI AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT--After a period of construction, municipal building units in conjunction with the air force headquarters have completed the transformation, expansion, and upgrading of the landing strip at the Cat Bi civil airport. Owing to high technical standards and to the installation of additional automatic directional equipment, the airport is now suitable for the landing of heavy civil aircraft. From now on, the Cat Bi civil airport will be more capable of transporting goods, serving tourists, promoting the people's travel, and developing the city's economy. Recently, the first TU-140 flight of the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department carrying passengers on the Tan Son Nhan-Cat Bi route landed safely. According to an agreement between Haiphong City and the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department, there will be a weekly passenger flight each Monday on the Tan Son Nhat-Cat Bi and Cat Bi-Tan Son Nhat route. [Text] [Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Apr 86 p 1] 9332/6662

CSO: 4209/609

END